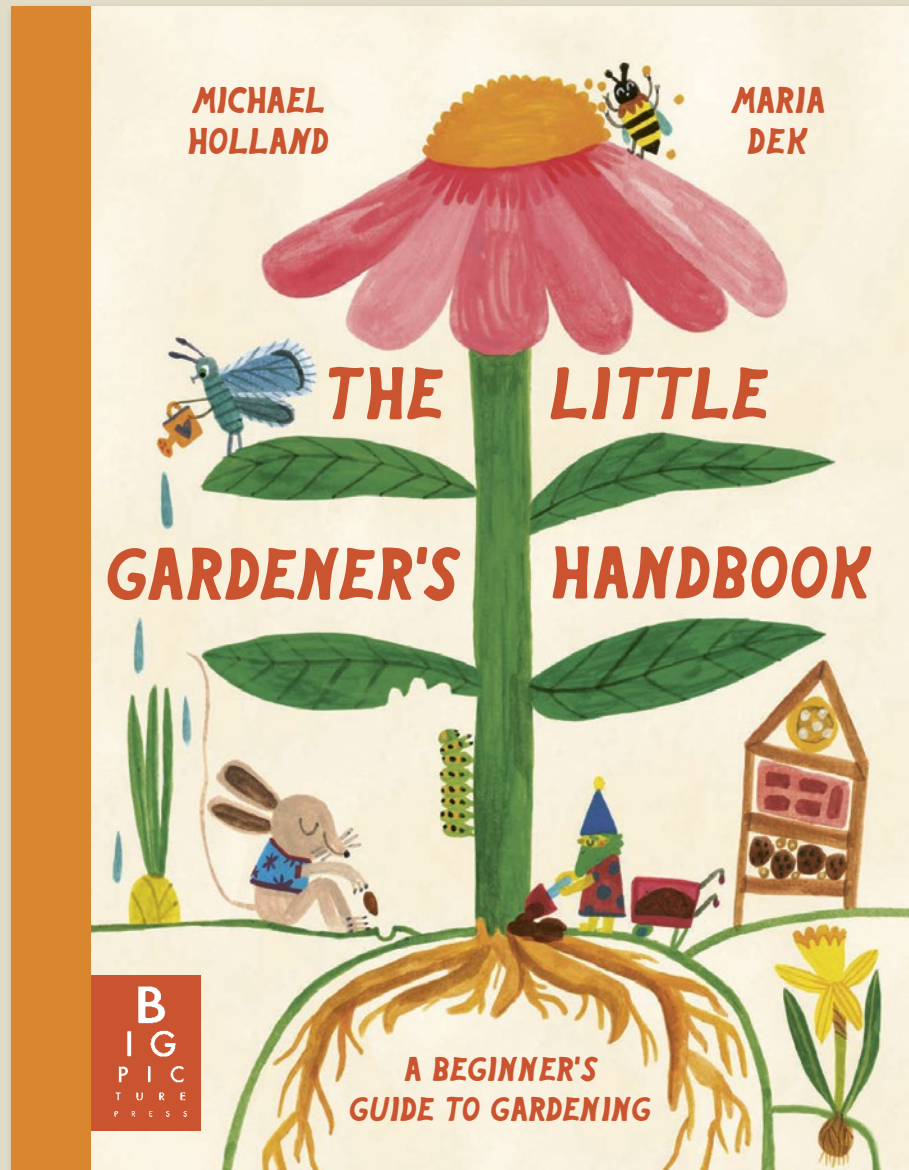




Iceland - LBF/BBF24 - nonfiction

The Little Gardener's Handbook



A vibrant introduction to gardening.

- A vibrant first introduction to gardening for ages 6+
- Includes DIY activities to try at home.
- Text by expert ecologist and educator, Michael Holland.
- Colourful, charming artwork by illustrator Maria Dek.
- Expanding the younger side of the Big Picture Press list.
- Gardening is a subject only growing in popularity.
- Arlin quarter binding and matt lam cover finishes.

The Little Gardener's Handbook

ALL ABOUT SOIL

Soil is the brown earth that plants grow in and it plays a very important role in supporting life on our planet. The best way to keep your plants happy is to take care of their soil!

Check a seed has sprouted, the soil helps to anchor the plant's roots in the ground. From here, the roots can absorb water, nutrients and minerals from the soil that help the plant to grow.

Soil is teeming with life. Did you know that there are more living things in a handful of soil than there are humans on earth? Look for all of the following organisms such as worms, fungi, insects and bacteria.

These organisms have special functions. Worms, for example, are little underground diggers. As they dig, they pump out what they have eaten, which is a valuable kind of food for the soil.

GET TO KNOW YOUR SOIL

Soil is not just dirt. It's a mix of different things, like sand, silt, clay, moisture and air. As a gardener, it's important to get to know your soil. If a plant is from a warm part of the world and you're growing it in a cool soil, it won't be happy! Similarly, a plant from a damp area won't like to grow in a sandy soil.

- Bring a small jar (one litre/30 fl. oz.) of soil to a soil sample from your garden. Cut it to a depth of 10cm, because any bigger bits, like twigs or stones, could mess up the test.
- Seal the jar with a lid and put the lid on tightly and then give it a good shake. Let the water sit for at least 24 hours to settle.
- You should now be able to see the different layers of your soil. The amount of soil in different layers and the texture when you touch it, tells you a lot about it. Use what you know to write up any particular facts on the water.

GARDEN FOES

Sometimes your garden might be visited by some not so welcome wildlife visitors – something that may threaten your plants and other flowering weeds of hard work. Rather than using harmful chemical pesticides, there are some natural ways you can discourage any unwanted visitors to your garden.

ENCOURAGE BENEFICIAL ANIMALS

You can encourage beneficial creatures naturally by encouraging beneficial visitors such as ladybirds, bees, hoverflies, birds and frogs in your garden. The planting of flowers that attract these insects, making a bug hotel or adding a bird bath.

PEST REPELLENTS

To repel insects, you can make your own natural repellents using a mixture of water, garlic, onion and chili.

PROTECT PLANTS

Use netting to protect plants from birds and other pests.

KEEP AN EYE OUT FOR PESTS

Slugs and snails can eat a whole batch of seedlings overnight. You can try adding a little slug bait, but be careful because they can be toxic to other animals. Remember to check your plants every day for signs of pests – gently washing them and watering them in another part of your garden.

BEETLES AND OTHER PESTS

Beetles are on the look out for soft and green plants. Rabbits are on the look out for soft and green plants. Rabbits are on the look out for soft and green plants.

PLANTS THAT HELP OTHER PLANTS

Did you know that certain plants can deter or encourage insects to your garden? Some particular plants together can also act as a natural pest repellent and even help your neighbours too.

The strong smell of French marigolds deters the pest, making them great with tomatoes.

Other plants can also deter insects. The strong smell of garlic plants can act as a natural pest repellent.

Bees, bees and other pollinators are great for your garden.

GROW CUPS OF NASTURTIUMS

Did you know that you can eat the petals from certain flowers? Nasturtiums are bright and colourful, and they have a little peppery taste. You can add them to a salad for a burst of extra flavour.

YOU WILL NEED:

- Old cups or tins
- Water
- Nasturtium seeds
- Wool

- In the bottom of each cup, add a layer of gravel. This is to allow the water to drain away from the roots because the cups do not have any drainage holes.
- Fill each cup with compost.
- Place a couple of holes in the compost and drop in the seeds.
- Cover with a little extra compost and add water to the level of the water mark on the side of the cup.
- After a week or two, the seeds will start to grow. When they are about 5cm tall, they can be eaten. They are best eaten raw.
- In a few more weeks, flowers will appear. You can harvest them whenever you like. If you do on the plants, cut and place off with a scissors. They will grow again.

WELCOME TO THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF GARDENING!

Whether you have a big garden or a small windowsill, you can make the world a greener place. Gardening is one of the best hobbies in the world and it's good for you, your neighbourhood and our planet! People have been gardening in one way or another for thousands of years, so you will be continuing a very long and important tradition.

In this book, you'll learn about how plants work, how to grow your own vegetables, how to encourage wildlife to your garden and why protecting plants is important for our lovely planet. Along the way, there will be plenty of activities and experiments for you to try for yourself – mostly using everyday materials you can find at home.

What are you waiting for? Let's begin!

Pub Date	25/04/2024
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800786035
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Michael Holland
Illustrator	Maria Dek-Le-wandowska
Extent	64pp
Rights Available	World



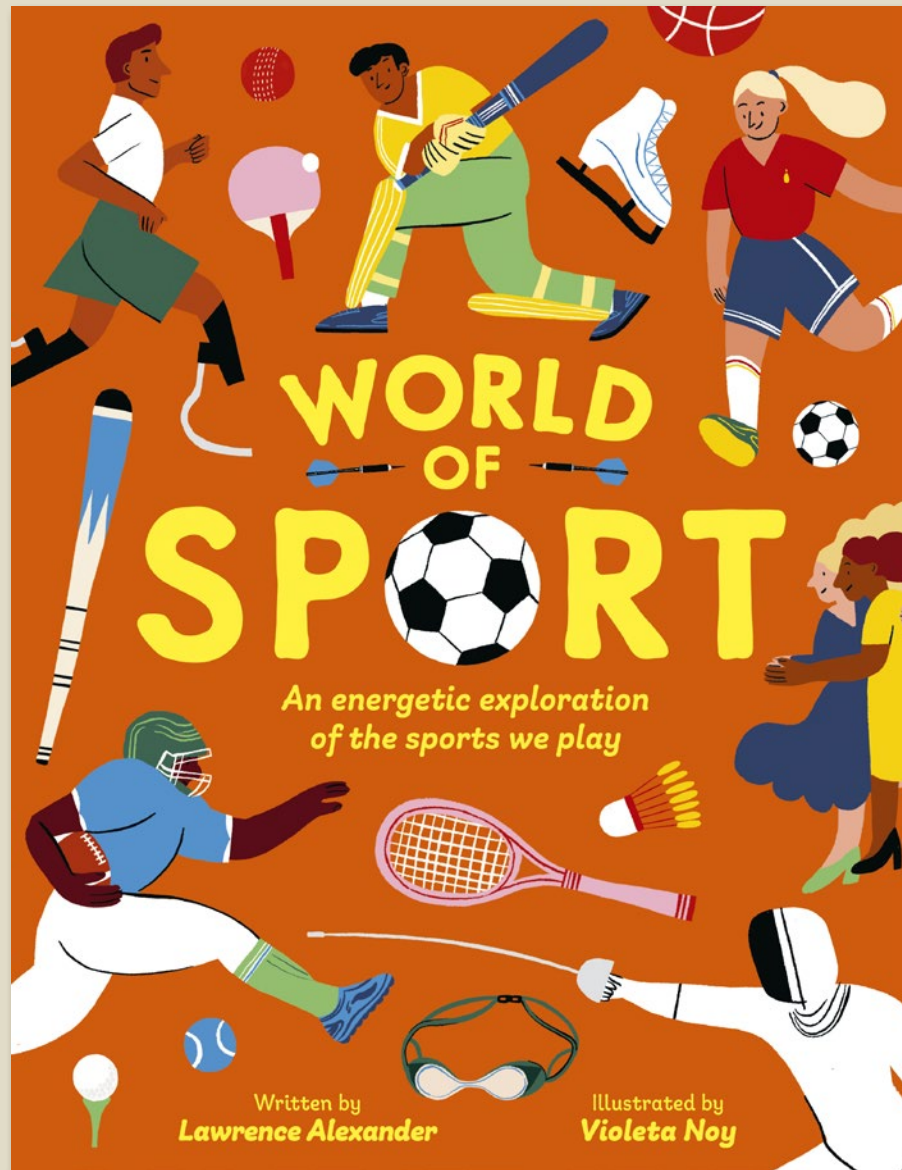
Discover the rich history, vibrant culture and unique identity of each nation through its flag!

- A vibrant exploration of our world's marvellous flags! Take a fact-filled and fun journey across the contents to discover all that lies in our national flags.
- Content is split into 5 chapters based on the continents: Europe, Asia, the Americas, Africa and Oceania. Each section features a chapter opener, 4-5 spreads looking at specific flags in detail, and a theme spread which looks at the world more broadly.
- Feature spreads look at an individual flag's history, symbolism and meaning, and also include 2 or more other flags which share a similarity in some way, whether that be a symbol, geographical location or a shared history.



Pub Date	20/02/2025
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781787415065
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Jonathan Litton Laura Knowles
Illustrator	Natalia Rojas Castro
Extent	80pp
Word Count	16500 words
Translation Files	21/06/2024
Files To Printer	30/09/2024
Freight On Board	19/12/2024
Rights Available	World

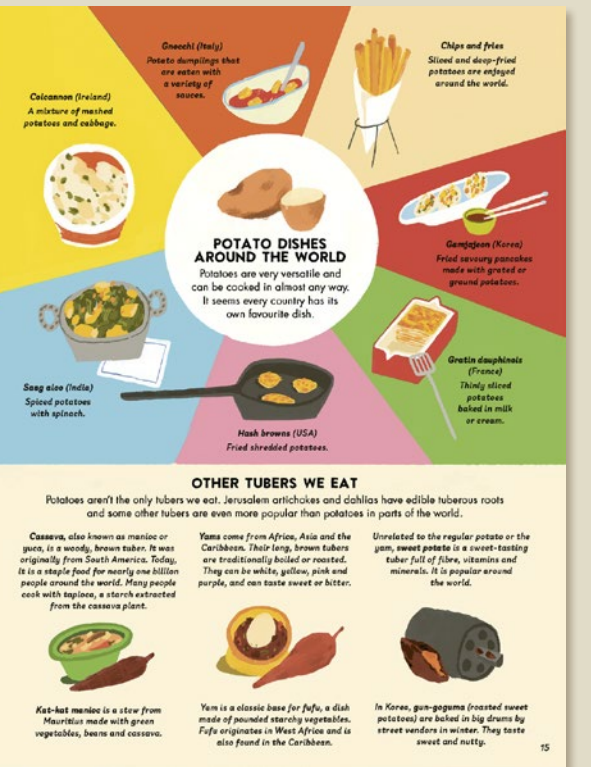
World of Sport



In this beautifully illustrated book, learn about the incredible variety of sports that are played around the world.

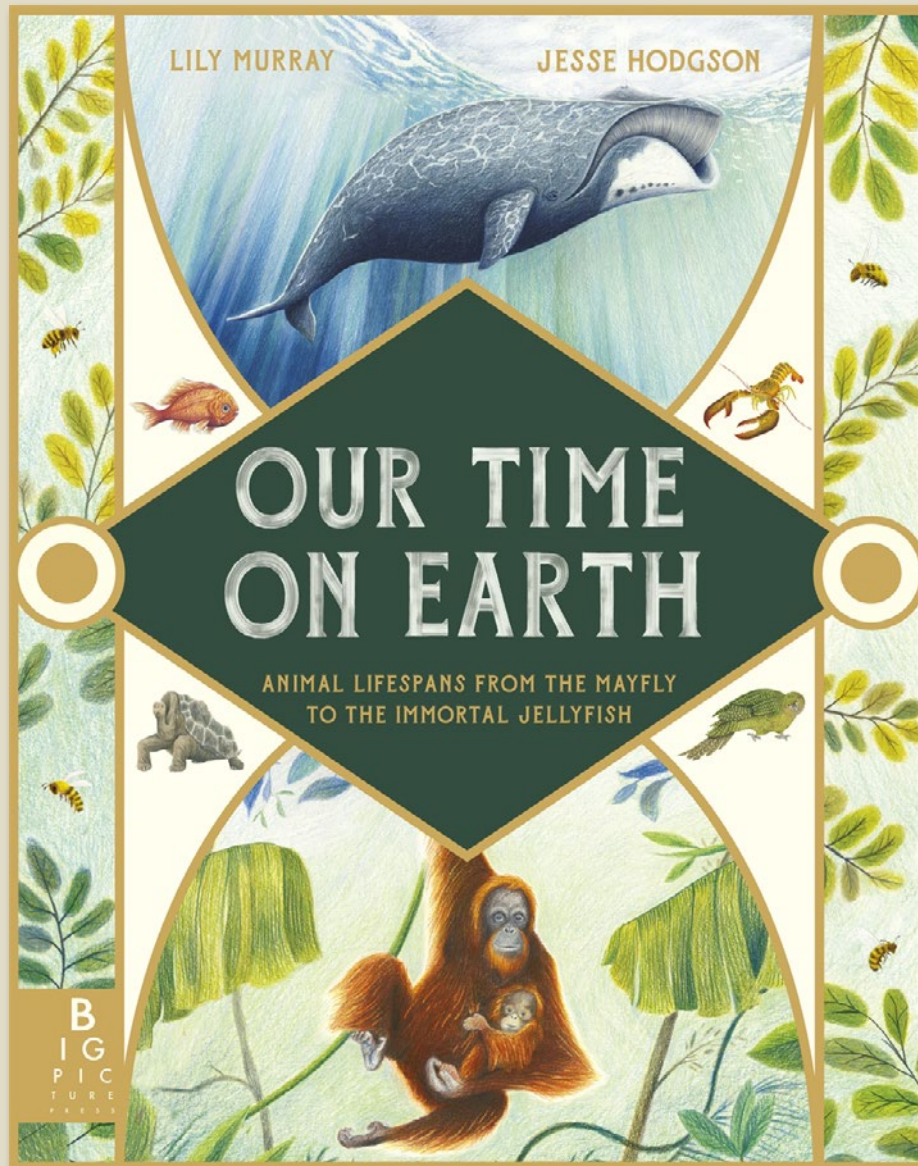
- A lively, inspiring and fact-filled exploration of a globally unifying topic: sport! From ancient times to today, covering every corner of the world.
- Featuring extensive coverage of women's sports and sporting heroes, plus sports from different, lesser-known regions and cultures around the world.
- Positioned to publish in time for the 2024 Olympic Games.
- With vibrant, energetic illustrations from Violeta Noy, author and illustrator of *The Right One*.

World of Food



Pub Date	07/11/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781835870556
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Sandra Lawrence
Illustrator	Violeta Noy
Extent	64pp
Word Count	10000 words
Files To Printer	10/06/2024
Freight On Board	22/08/2024
Rights Available	World

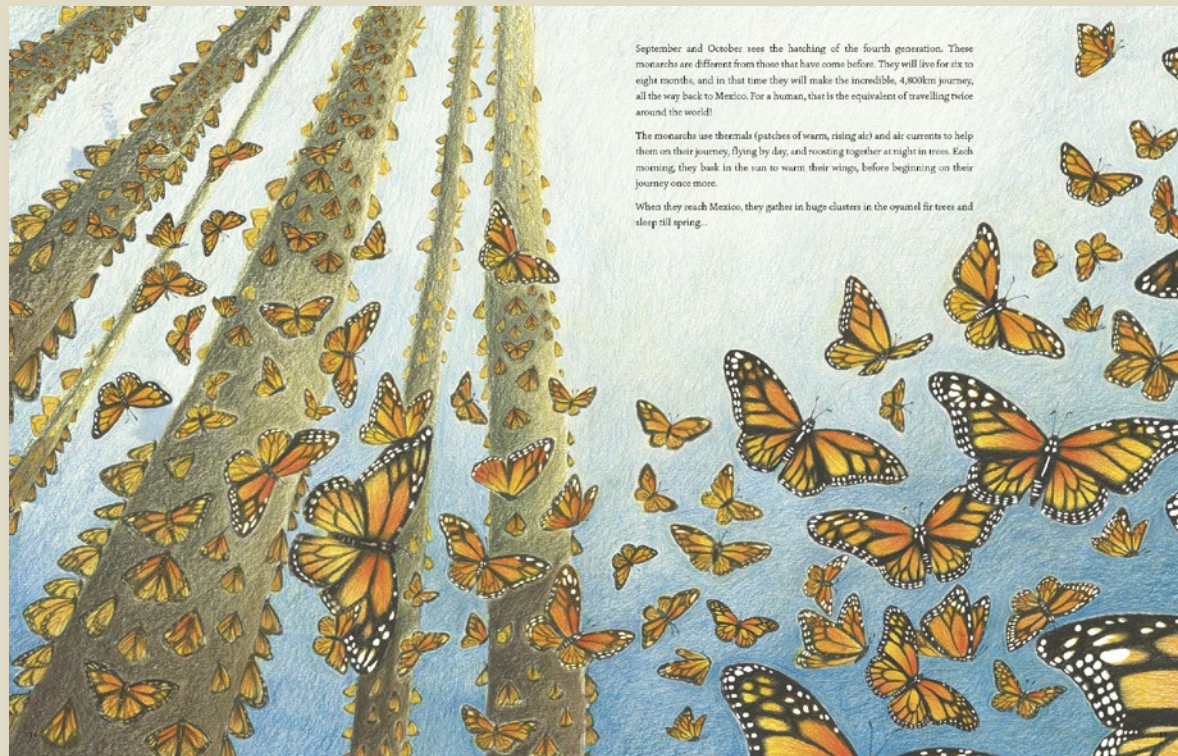
Our Time on Earth



This book about animal life cycles is a celebration of creatures big and small.

- **WINNER** of the Association for Science Education Award 2022
- Sample contents: Mayfly; Honey Bee; Monarch Butterfly; Opossum; Etruscan Shrew; Giant Pacific Octopus; Axolotl; Trapdoor Spider; Grizzly Bear; Brandt's Bat; Orangutan; Laysan Albatross; African Elephant; Saltwater Crocodiles; American Lobster; Galapagos Giant Tortoise; Bowhead Whale; Greenland Shark; Immortal Jellyfish
- Consulted by wildlife cameraman and producer Fredi Devas, who has worked on David Attenborough's One Planet: Seven Worlds BBC series.
- Discover creatures who are born within a day of their mothers, or others who stay infantile for almost one hundred years.

Our Time on Earth



Pub Date	09/06/2022
Pub Price	£15.99
ISBN	9781787417083
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Lily Murray
Illustrator	Jesse Hodgson
Extent	64pp
Word Count	12000 words
Rights Available	World



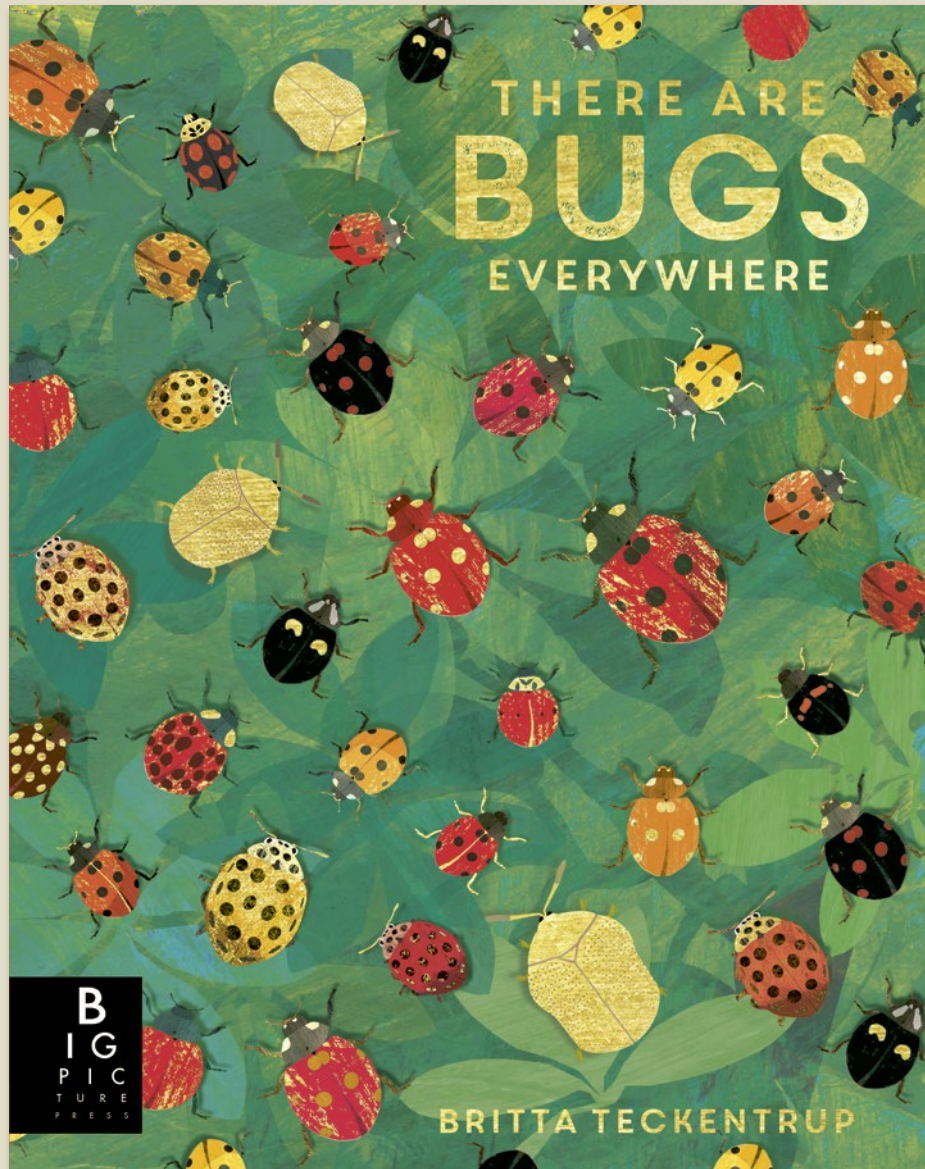
Explore the legendary world of fairies in this this stunningly illustrated guide to the mythical realm.

- An incredible collection of fairies to be enjoyed by children and adults alike.
- *Faedom* also includes facts about the natural world including lunar cycles, astrology, crystal healing and herbology, bringing the world of fairies to life.
- Stunning ethereal artwork by debut talent Nadzeya Makeyeva.
- Large format and foil cover finish makes this the ideal gift.
- Agnes Monod-Gayraud is an award-winning translator and editor. Lorna White is a writer and researcher whose focus and expertise is in Ancient Mythology and Folklore.
- **Celebrating 10 Years of Extraordinary Illustrated Books**



Pub Date	24/10/2024
Pub Price	£20.00
ISBN	9781800784956
H x W	340 x 270mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Agnes Monod-Gayraud Lorna White
Illustrator	Nadzeya Makeyeva
Extent	96pp
Word Count	30000 words
Files To Printer	24/05/2024
Freight On Board	15/08/2024
Rights Available	World

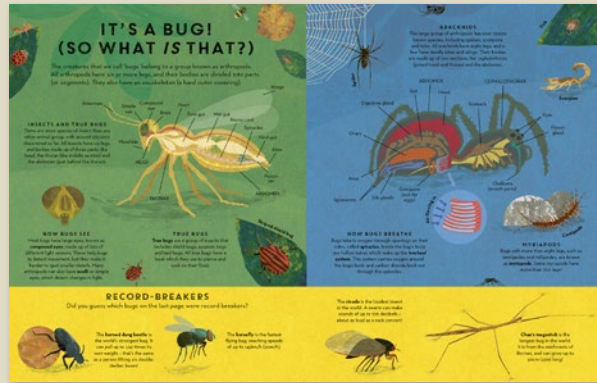
There are Bugs Everywhere



Explore the world of bugs in this sumptuously illustrated non-fiction book.

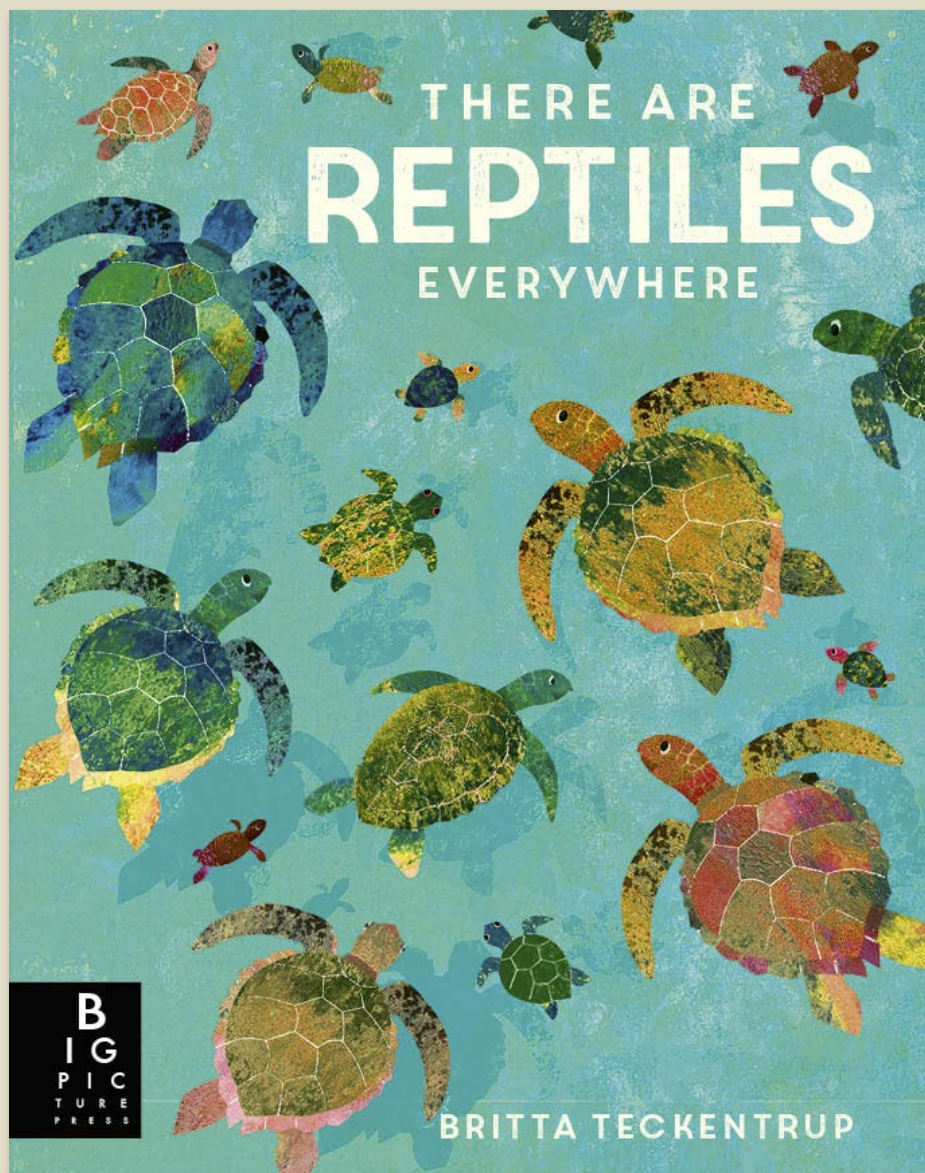
- Britta's *There Are...* series has sold a combined quantity of over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Britta's *One Is Not A Pair* series has sold over 250,000 copies internationally
- Contents: What are bugs?/History of bugs/Rainforest bugs/Communal living (bees)/Feeding/Staying alive/Clever hunters (spiders)/Bug parents/Migration (Madagascan sunset moth)/Bugs and people
- The colourful exploration of Bugs follows on from Britta Teckentrup's *There Are Fish Everywhere*
- Lush and colourful illustrations to immerse young readers in the natural world

There are Bugs Everywhere



Pub Date	03/02/2022
Pub Price	£7.99
ISBN	9781787418219
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Lily Murray
Illustrator	Britta Teckentrup
Extent	32pp
Word Count	4000 words
Rights Available	World

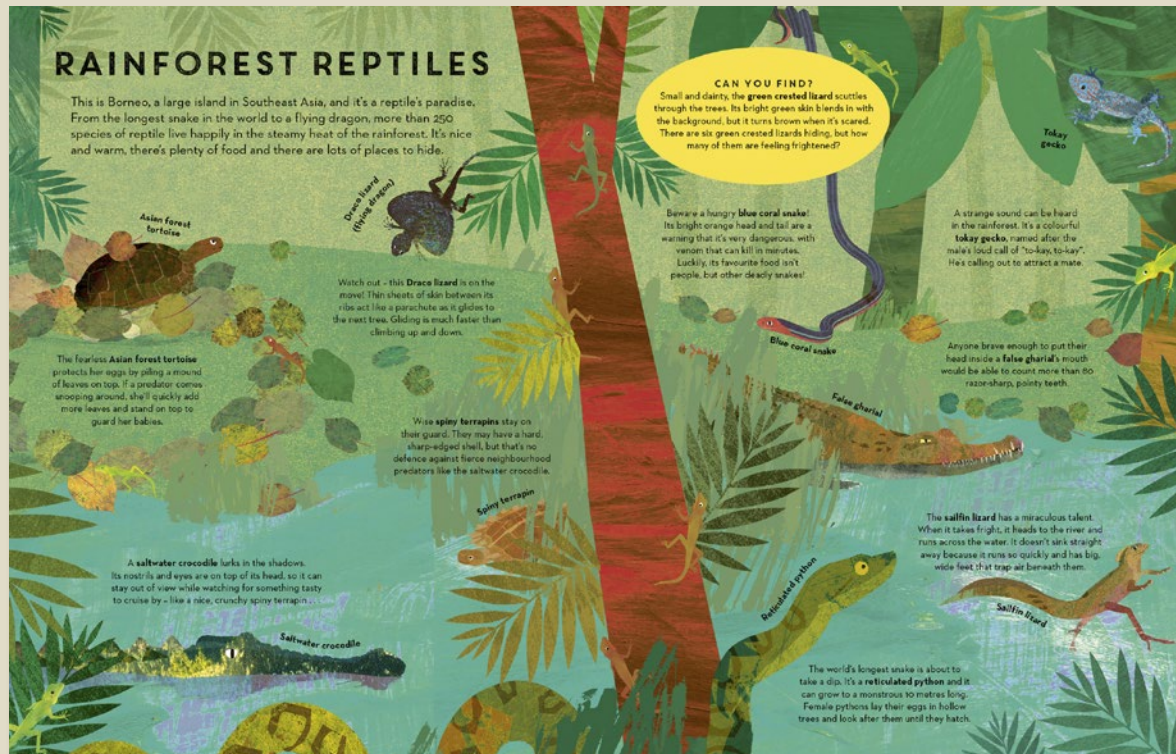
There are Reptiles Everywhere



An illustrated introduction to reptiles, now in paperback.

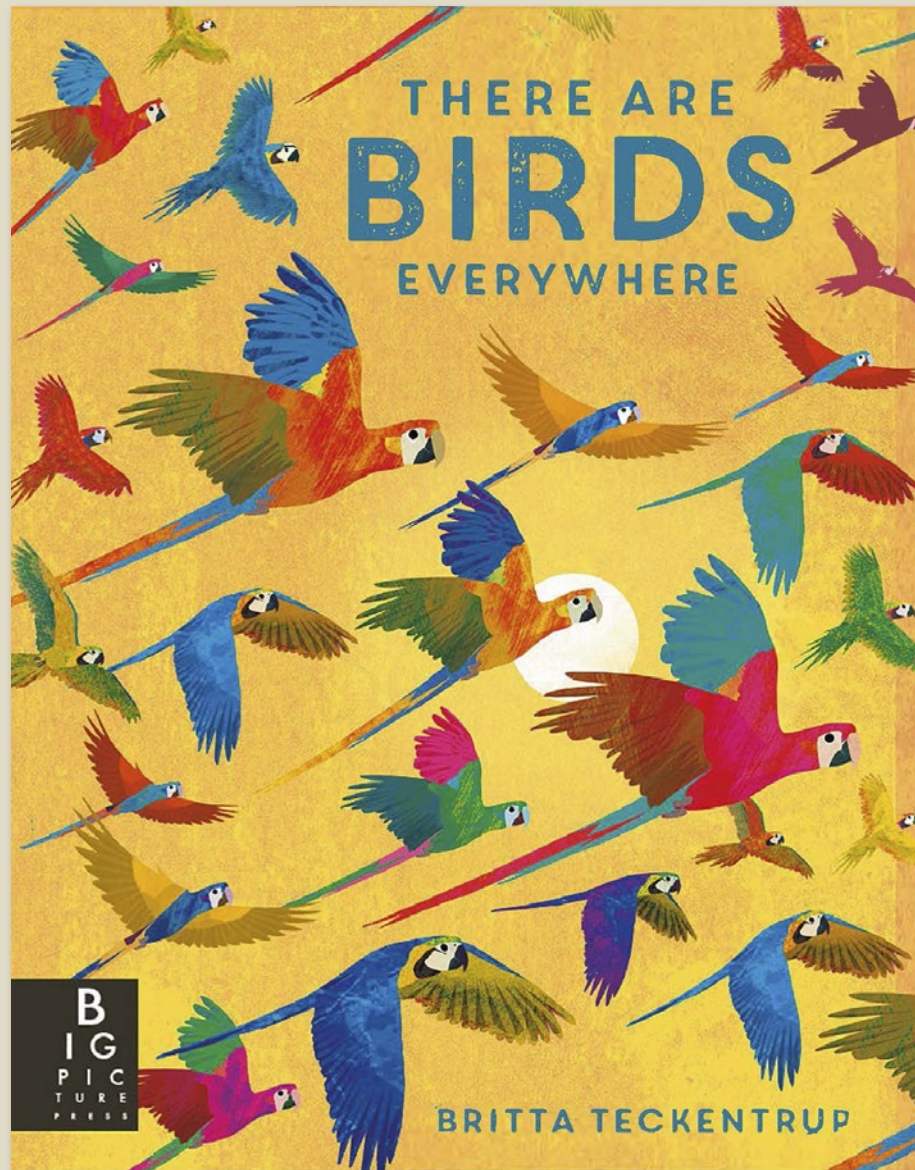
- The colourful exploration of reptiles follows on from Britta Teckentrup's *There are Fish Everywhere* and *There are Bugs Everywhere*
- Lush and colourful illustrations to immerse young readers in the natural world
- Lively text and use of search-and-find element make these books informative and interactive.
- Britta's 'One is Not a Pair' series has sold 250,000 copies internationally

There are Reptiles Everywhere



Pub Date	08/06/2023
Pub Price	£8.99
ISBN	9781787419094
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
Illustrator	Britta Teckentrup
Extent	32pp
Word Count	4000 words
Rights Available	World

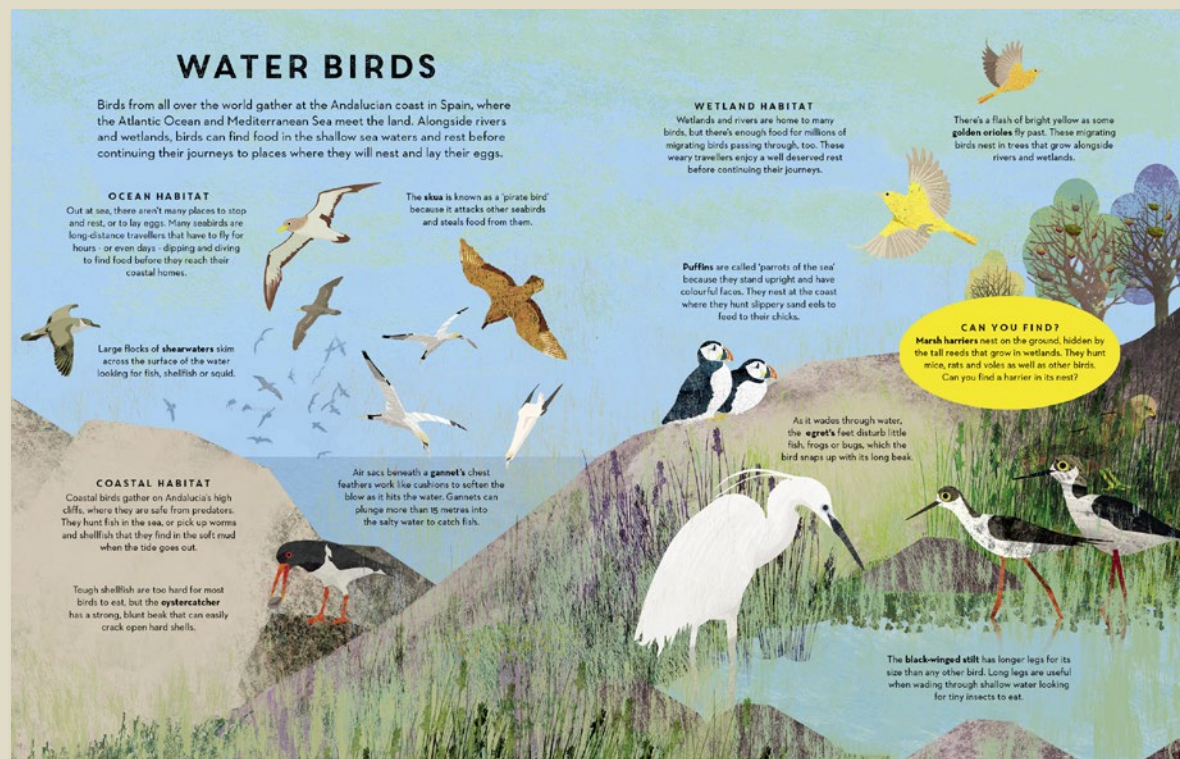
There are Birds Everywhere



Explore the world of birds in a sumptuously illustrated non-fiction book

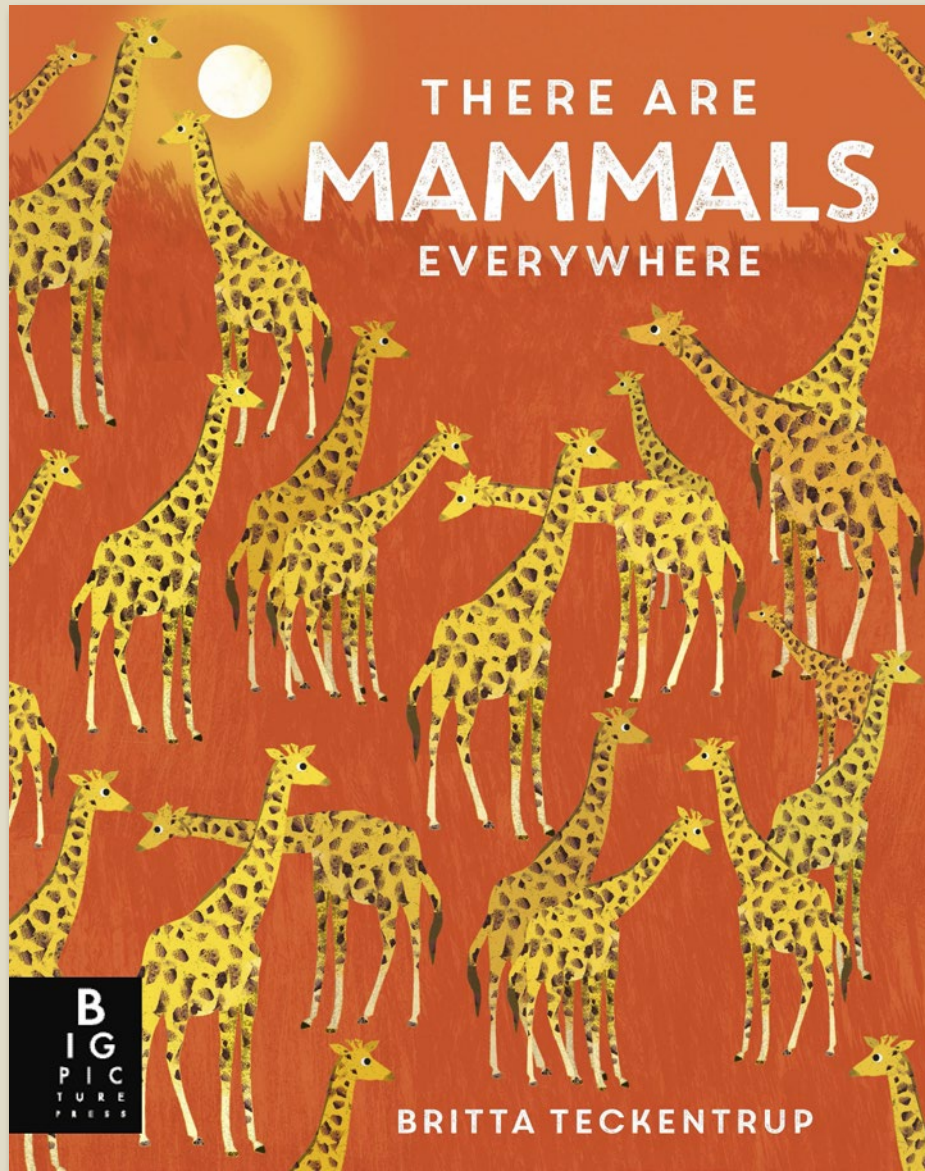
- Contents includes bird anatomy, habitats, flight, feeding, hunting, courtship, migration, and the relationship between birds and humans.
- Britta's *There Are...* series has sold a combined quantity of over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Lush and colourful illustrations to immerse young readers in the natural world
- Lively text and use of search-and-find element make these books informative and interactive.
- Britta's 'One is Not a Pair' series has sold 250,000 copies internationally

There are Birds Everywhere



Pub Date	15/02/2024
Pub Price	£8.99
ISBN	9781800786585
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
Illustrator	Britta Teckentrup
Extent	32pp
Word Count	4000 words
Rights Available	World

There are Mammals Everywhere



An illustrated introduction to mammals.

- A combined quantity of over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022) has sold for Britta's *There Are...* series
- Britta's 'One is Not a Pair' series has sold 250,000 copies internationally
- Contents: There are mammals everywhere; It's a mammal! So what is that that?; Mammals have been around for ages; Where do mammals live?; The savannah; Staying alive; Feeding; Moving (elephant spotlight spread); Mammal parents; Mali elephants; Birds and people
- The colourful exploration of mammals follows on from Britta Teckentrup's *There are Fish Everywhere*, *There are Bugs Everywhere*, *There are Reptiles Everywhere* and *There are Birds Everywhere*.

There are Mammals Everywhere

IT'S A MAMMAL! (SO WHAT IS THAT?)

There are almost 6,000 species of mammal alive today. Mammals may look very different on the outside, but they all have **skulllets** that allow them to perform a wide range of movements. Some mammals have four legs and a tail, but others walk on two legs, fly using two wings, or have flippers and fins.

BIG BRAINS
Mammals have bigger brains than other animals. This means they can think and learn more easily. Some mammals, like dolphins, have brains that are even bigger than those of some birds.

BREATHING AIR
Mammals breathe air. They have lungs and a diaphragm to help them breathe. This means they can live on land, in water, or in the air.

RECORD-BREAKERS
Mammals are the only animals that can fly, swim, and climb. Some mammals, like kangaroos, can jump very high. Others, like cheetahs, can run very fast.

WINGS
Some mammals have wings. Bats are the only mammals that can fly. They have wings made of skin stretched over their forelimbs.

TAILS
Many mammals have tails. Some tails are long and thin, like those of cats and dogs. Others are short and thick, like those of bears and pigs.

TEETH
Mammals have different types of teeth. Some have sharp teeth for eating meat, while others have flat teeth for eating plants. Some mammals, like elephants, have tusks that are made of ivory.

HAIR
All mammals have hair. Some have long, thick fur, while others have short, smooth fur. Some mammals, like whales, have hair only on their heads.

WALKING
Mammals walk on four legs, two legs, or no legs at all. Some mammals, like kangaroos, can hop. Others, like snakes, can slither.

SWIMMING
Some mammals can swim. Whales and dolphins are excellent swimmers. Some mammals, like otters, can even walk on water.

FLYING
Bats are the only mammals that can fly. They have wings made of skin stretched over their forelimbs.

CLIMBING
Some mammals can climb. Monkeys and squirrels are excellent climbers. Some mammals, like chameleons, can even stick to surfaces.

MAMMALS HAVE BEEN AROUND FOR AGES

Mammals have been around for a really long time. The first mammals looked like shrews, which are tiny animals with long snouts and big teeth. They lived about 200 million years ago. Over time, mammals evolved into all the different animals we see today.

PROBOSCIDEANS
The earliest mammals were tiny shrews. Over time, some of them grew much bigger than a cat. They had long snouts and big teeth. Some of them even had tusks.

PRIMATE
Some mammals, like monkeys and apes, are called primates. They have big brains and can use their hands to hold things. They are very smart and can learn a lot of things.

REPTILES
Some mammals, like snakes and lizards, are called reptiles. They have scales and can move very quickly. Some mammals, like chameleons, can even change color.

AMPHIBIANS
Some mammals, like frogs and salamanders, are called amphibians. They can live both on land and in water. They have long legs and can jump very high.

BIRDS
Some mammals, like birds, are called birds. They have wings and can fly. Some mammals, like bats, are the only mammals that can fly.

MAMMALS
Mammals are animals that have hair and drink milk. They have a lot of different types, from tiny shrews to giant elephants. They are very smart and can learn a lot of things.

WHY ARE MAMMALS UNIQUE?

Mammals are a large and very successful group of animals. They have been able to spread across the world and survive in all sorts of habitats because they have some unique ways to stay warm, find their young and get food.

WARM BLOOD
Mammals are endothermic, which means they can control their body temperature. They can stay warm even in the coldest weather and cool down in the heat. This means they can live in all sorts of places.

BIG BRAINS
Mammals have big brains. This means they can think and learn more easily. Some mammals, like dolphins, have brains that are even bigger than those of some birds.

EYES AND NOSE
Mammals have good eyes and noses. This means they can see and smell things that other animals can't. Some mammals, like dogs, have noses that are even bigger than their heads.

SEA OTTERS
Sea otters are the only mammals that live in the Pacific Ocean. They are very smart and can use their paws to hold things. They are also very good swimmers.

RECORD-BREAKERS
Mammals are the only animals that can fly, swim, and climb. Some mammals, like kangaroos, can jump very high. Others, like cheetahs, can run very fast.

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Mammals walk on four legs, two legs, or no legs at all. Some mammals, like kangaroos, can hop. Others, like snakes, can slither.

SWIMMING
Some mammals can swim. Whales and dolphins are excellent swimmers. Some mammals, like otters, can even walk on water.

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Some mammals can climb. Monkeys and squirrels are excellent climbers. Some mammals, like chameleons, can even stick to surfaces.

WHERE DO MAMMALS LIVE?

Nearly all species of mammals live on land - about 98 per cent of them. However, there are groups of mammals that spend most, or all, of their lives in water. These include **pinnipeds, whales and dolphins**. Other groups of mammals are superb swimmers and spend lots of time in the water, but choose to stay on land when they give birth or raise their young.

WHALES
Whales are perfectly adapted to life in the ocean. They have smooth skin and torpedo-shaped bodies that slip easily through the water. They have **flippers** instead of legs and they breathe using **blowholes** on the top of their heads.

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BEAVERS
Beavers belong to a group of mammals called **rodents** that have super-strong front teeth. They use these teeth to gnaw trees and branches and use the wood to build their homes in the middle of a pond or slow-flowing river.

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TUNDRA

The land around the Arctic is called the **tundra** and it is famous for its snowy blizzards and blustery winds. It is a difficult place to live - unless you can stay snug inside your own super-thick fur coat. **Musk oxen** have hair that almost touches their toes and they snuggle up next to each other to get the benefit of some buddy-body-warmth!

FORESTS
Tropical forests are packed with tall trees that bloom all year round, producing plenty of fruit for any animals that can reach it. **Orang-utans** spend almost all of their lives in the branches, using their strong arms to climb from tree to tree, following the fruit as it ripens.

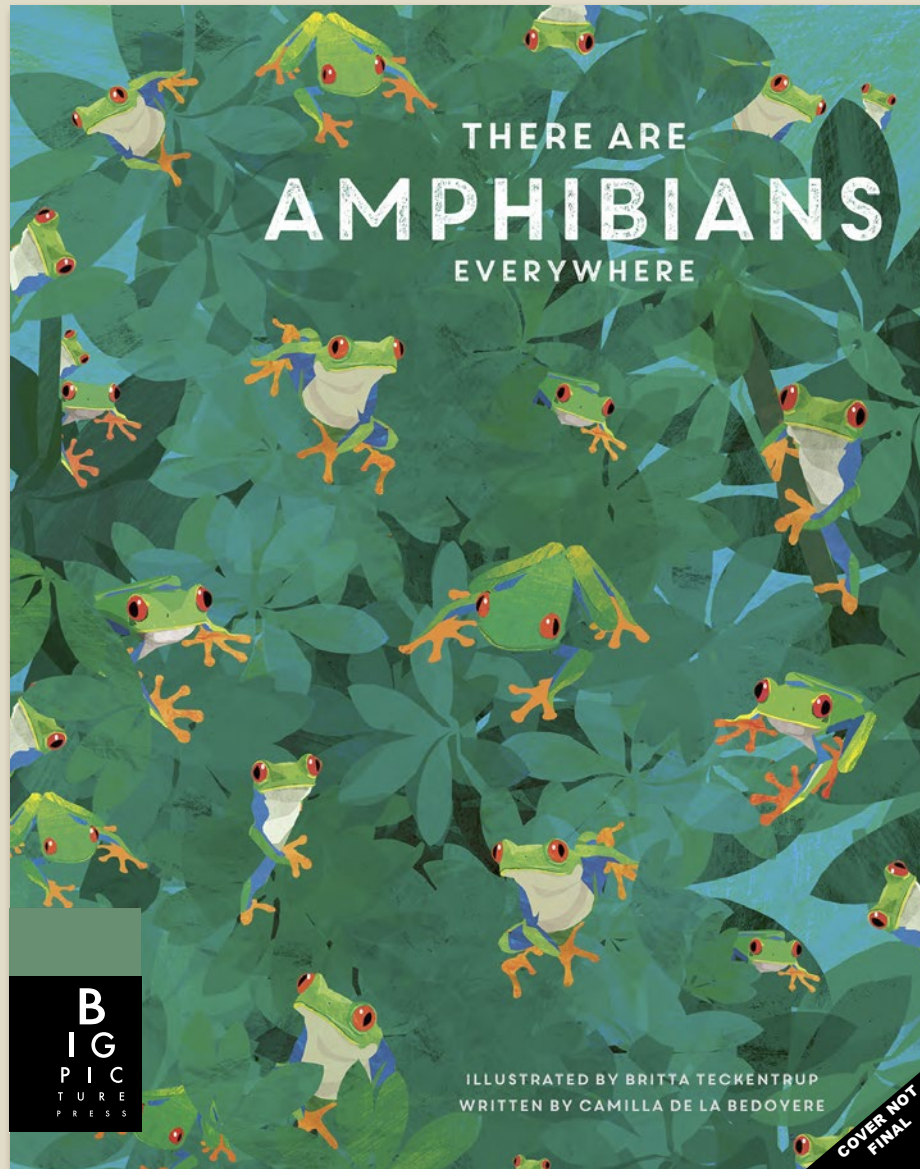
DESERTS
Deserts are very dry habitats that experience extreme temperatures. **Bactrian camels** survive desert life by storing food and water as fat inside their two **humps**. They grow thick, shaggy fur for the icy winter, and shed it for the hot summer months.

CAVES
Many species of bat gather together in caves in big groups called **colonies**. They rest during the day by hanging upside down from the cave ceiling and go hunting at night. Some caves can house more than five million bats!

CAN YOU FIND?
Other animals like to camp out in a beavers' lodge, including **water voles**. Can you find one of those small, furry rodents with a long tail?

Pub Date	24/11/2022
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781787419940
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
Illustrator	Britta Teckentrup
Extent	32pp
Word Count	4000 words
Rights Available	World

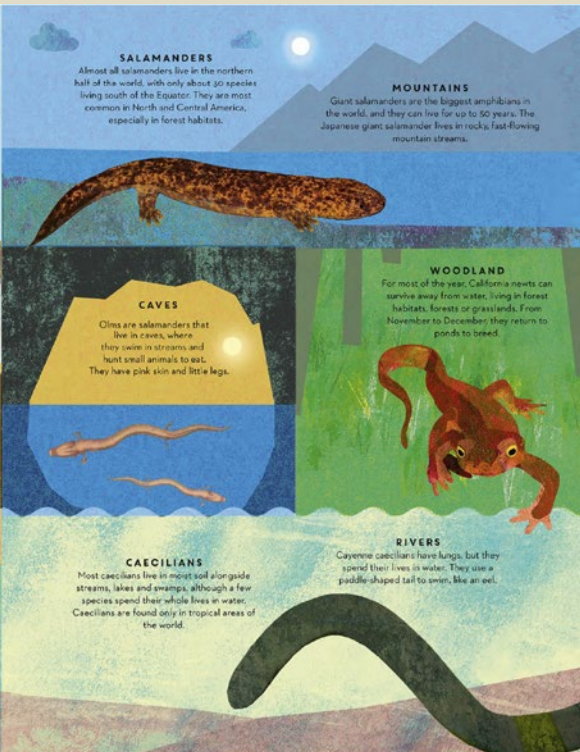
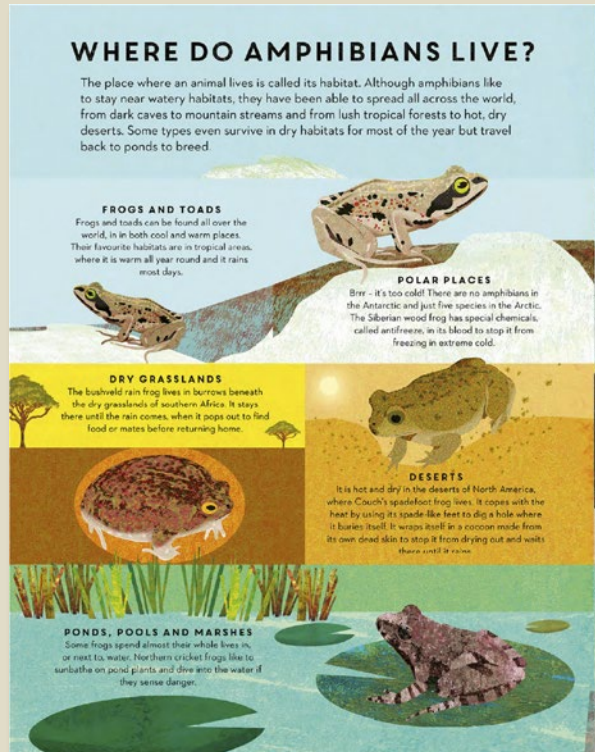
There Are Amphibians Everywhere



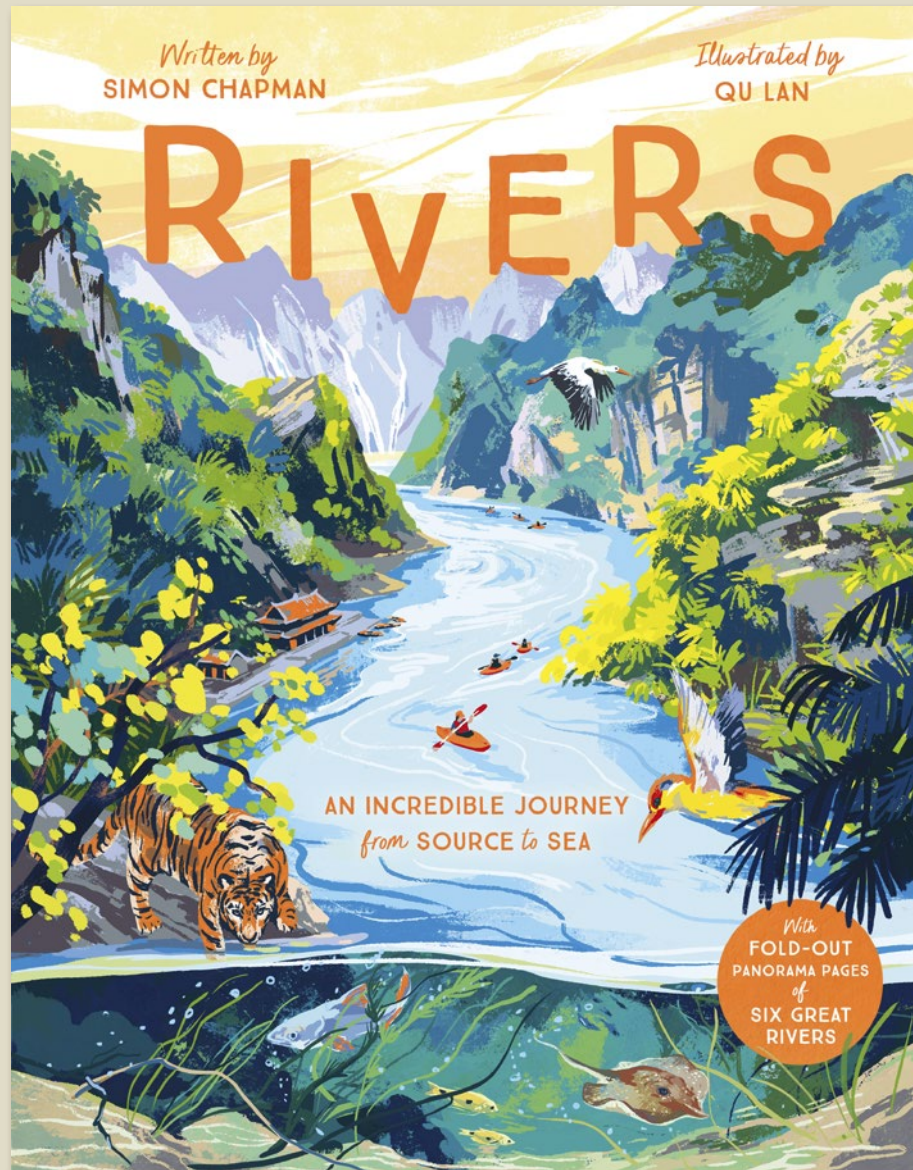
An illustrated introduction to amphibians.

- Contents: There are amphibians everywhere; It's an amphibian! (So what is that that?); Amphibians have been around for ages; Where do amphibians live?; How do amphibians live?; Moving; Feeding; Life stories; Metamorphosis; Staying alive; Tropical terrors (poisonous frog spotlight spread); Amphibians and people
- Britta's There Are... series has sold a combined quantity of over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Lush and colourful illustrations to immerse young readers in the natural world
- Lively text and use of search-and-find element make these books informative and interactive.
- Britta's 'One is Not a Pair' series has sold 250,000 copies internationally

There Are Amphibians Everywhere



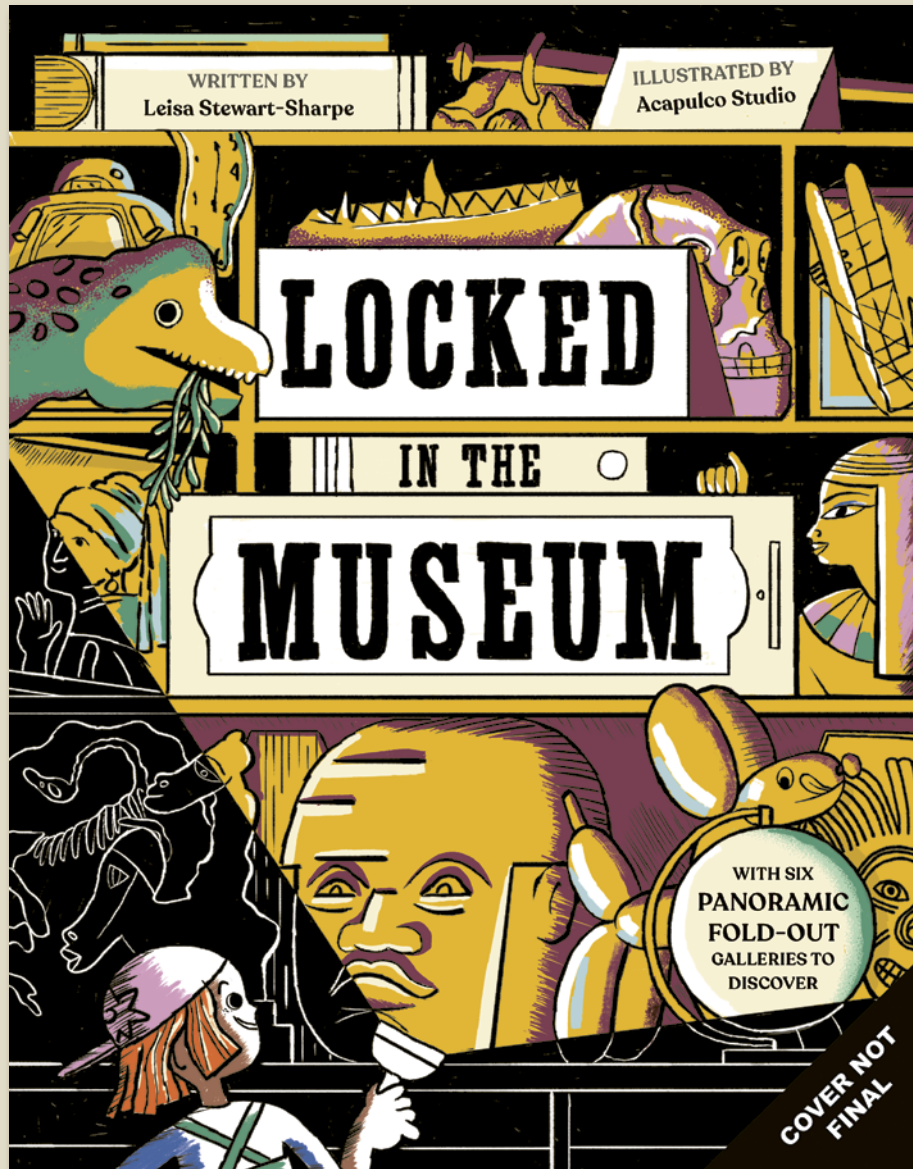
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Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
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Word Count	4000 words
Translation Files	12/07/2024
Files To Printer	04/10/2024
Freight On Board	19/12/2024
Rights Available	World



An exploration of rivers with fold-out pages

- A stunning look at geography, exploring the physical features of rivers, the unique wildlife they support and how they have shaped human history.
- Featuring 6 mighty rivers from around the world, one from each continent
- CONTENTS: A World of Rivers; Where do rivers get their water?; Source; Heading Downhill; Waterfalls; Underground Rivers; Gorges; Rapids; Dams; The Danube; Around the Bend; River Life; River Highway; The Ganges; Making Lakes; The Amazon; River City; The Murray; Extraordinary Rivers; Floating Islands of the Sudd; The Nile; Deltas; Estuaries; The Mississippi; Mangroves; Salmon Run
- Includes fold-out pages throughout
- Cover treatment: matt lam + spot UV + 5th colour

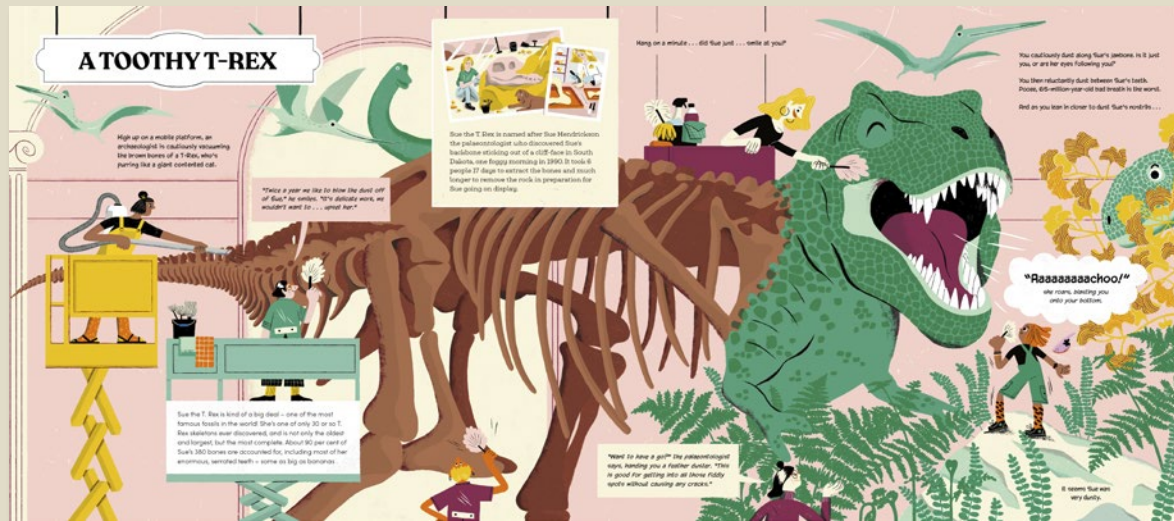
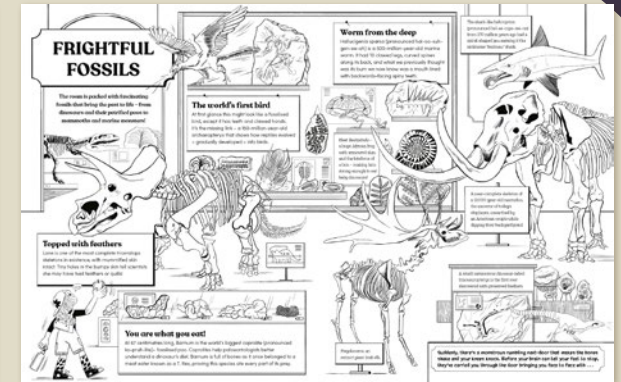
Locked in the Museum



What if, for one night only, some of the world's oldest, rarest, and most beautiful items could all be found under one roof? And what if that magical night was tonight, and you had the ticket to see them all. So, what are you waiting for? Welcome to the most marvellous museum.

- A thrilling behind-the-scenes look at the inner workings of a museum, with 6 single page gatefolds.

Locked in the Museum



Pub Date	17/07/2025
Pub Price	£15.99
ISBN	9781800782105
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Leisa Stewart-Sharpe
Illustrator	Acapulco Studio
Extent	64pp
Word Count	18000 words
Translation Files	04/11/2024
Files To Printer	27/01/2025
Freight On Board	01/05/2025
Rights Available	World

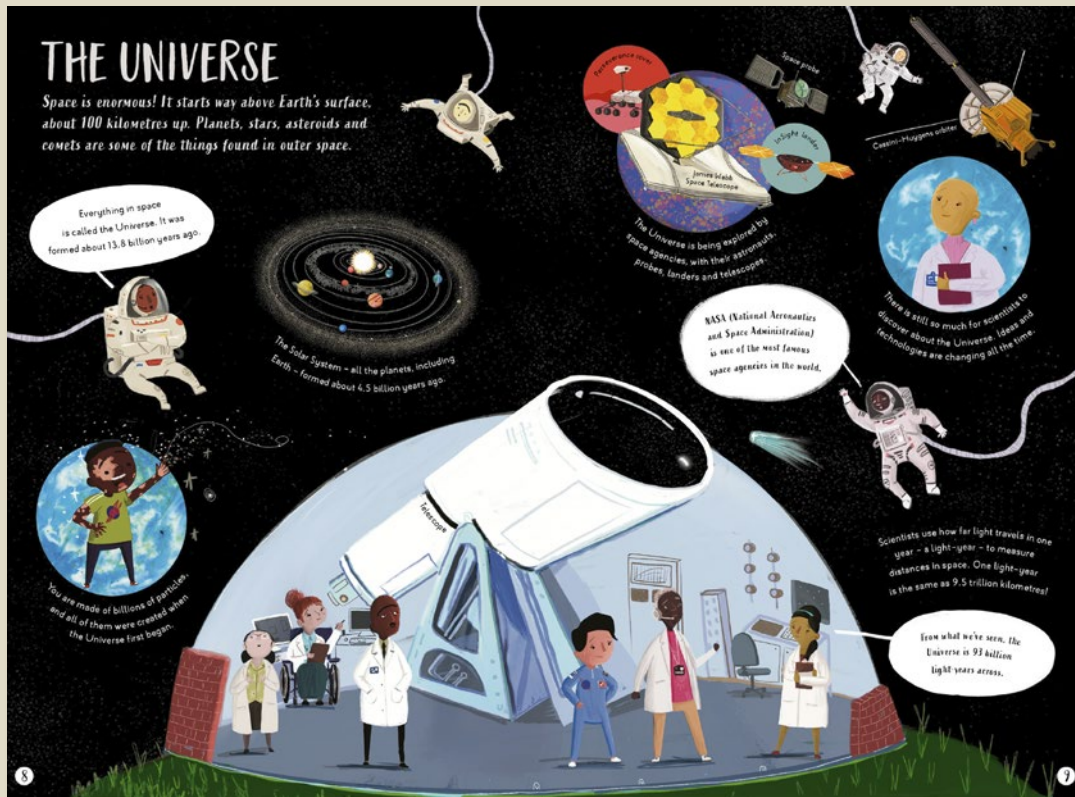
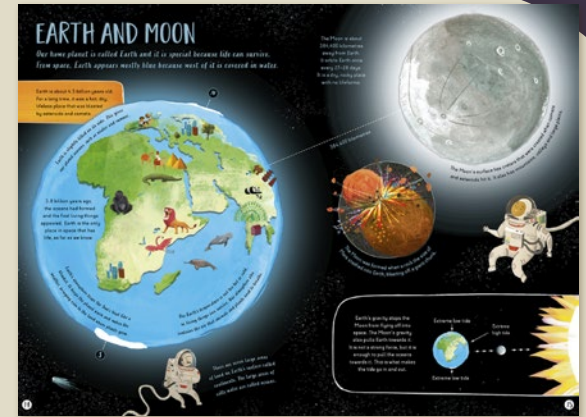
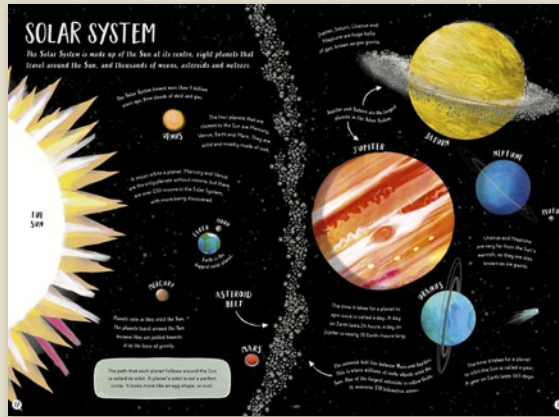
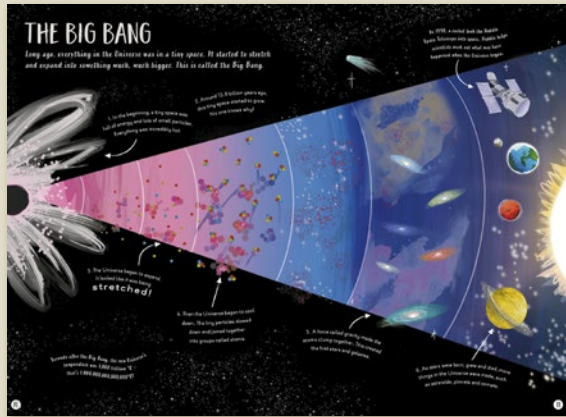
My First Book of Space



Explore the wonders of the cosmos in this gorgeously illustrated first guide to space.

- Split into four clear sections for guided reading and learning about the topic
- Charming illustrations by award-winning illustrator Aaron Cushley (won the SLA Information Book Award 2021 for *How Many Mice Make an Elephant*)
- Large format for lap-time reading, with busy pages to pore over again and again
- Includes a search-and-find element featuring a shooting star on every page
- *My First Book of Nature* has sold over 64,000 copies worldwide (as of September 2023)

My First Book of Space



Pub Date	01/02/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800784741
H x W	338 x 230mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
Illustrator	Aaron Cushley
Extent	64pp
Word Count	8000 words
Rights Available	World

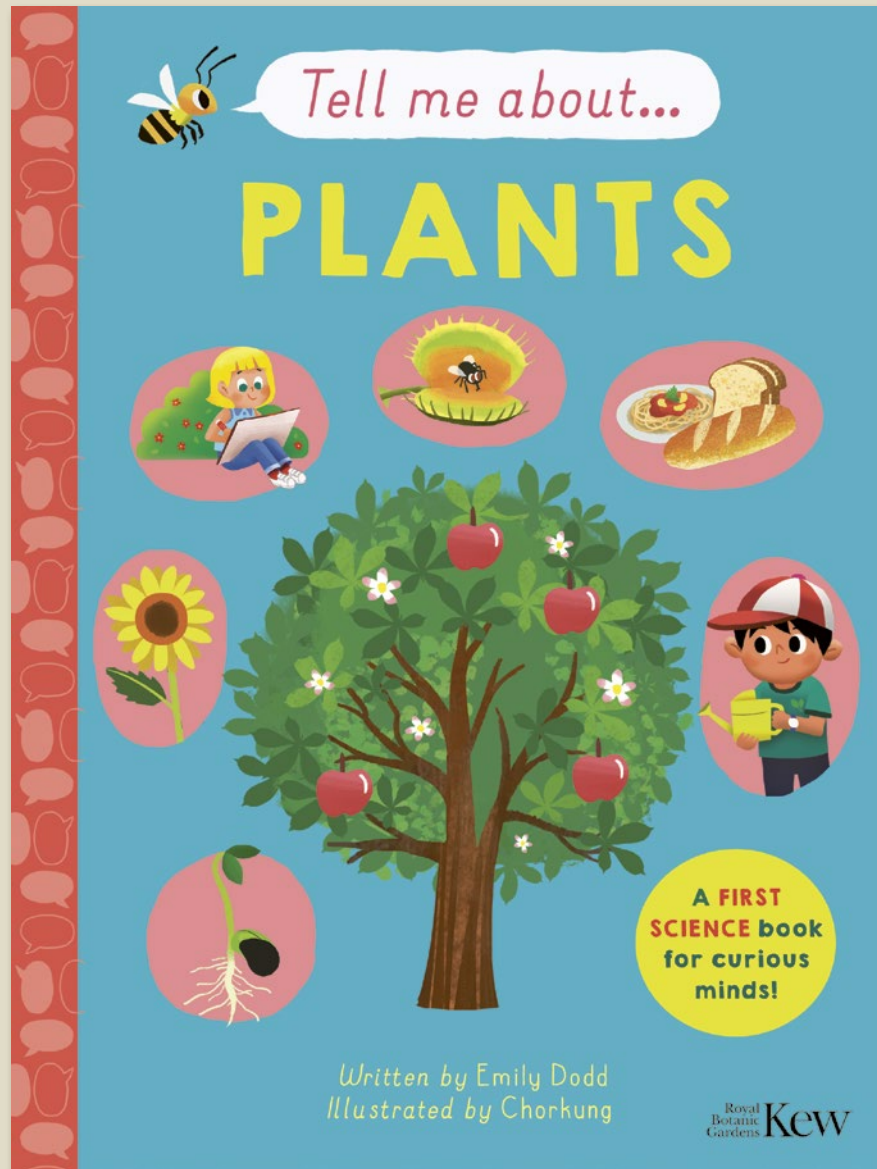
My First Book of Weather



A bright first book about the weather

- *My First Book of Nature*, the first title in the series, has sold over 60,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Comprised of four clear sections
- Sample contents: **What is weather?** Up in the air/The sun/The wind; **What's the weather today?** Land and sea/Nature's weather warnings/A storm is on the way; **World Weather** Cold Earth/Warm Earth/Climates; **Extreme Weather** Wild Weather Events/Hot and cold/Weird weather
- Includes a search-and-find element to look for in every scene and 4 tear-out wipe-clean spotting cards, with writing and drawing activities
- Consulted and *endorsed* by the Royal Meteorological Society
- Illustrated by Taiwanese artist Cinyee Chiu - bold, bright, fun and appealing to early readers

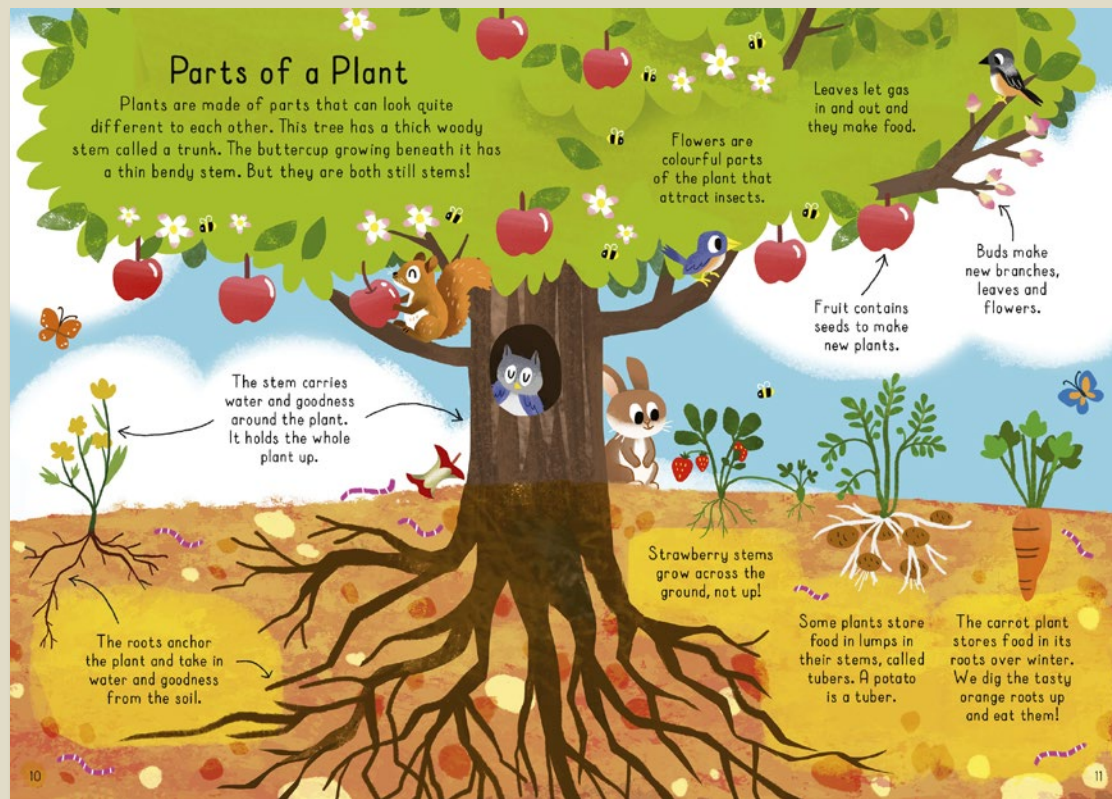
Tell Me About: Plants



Big science for little readers

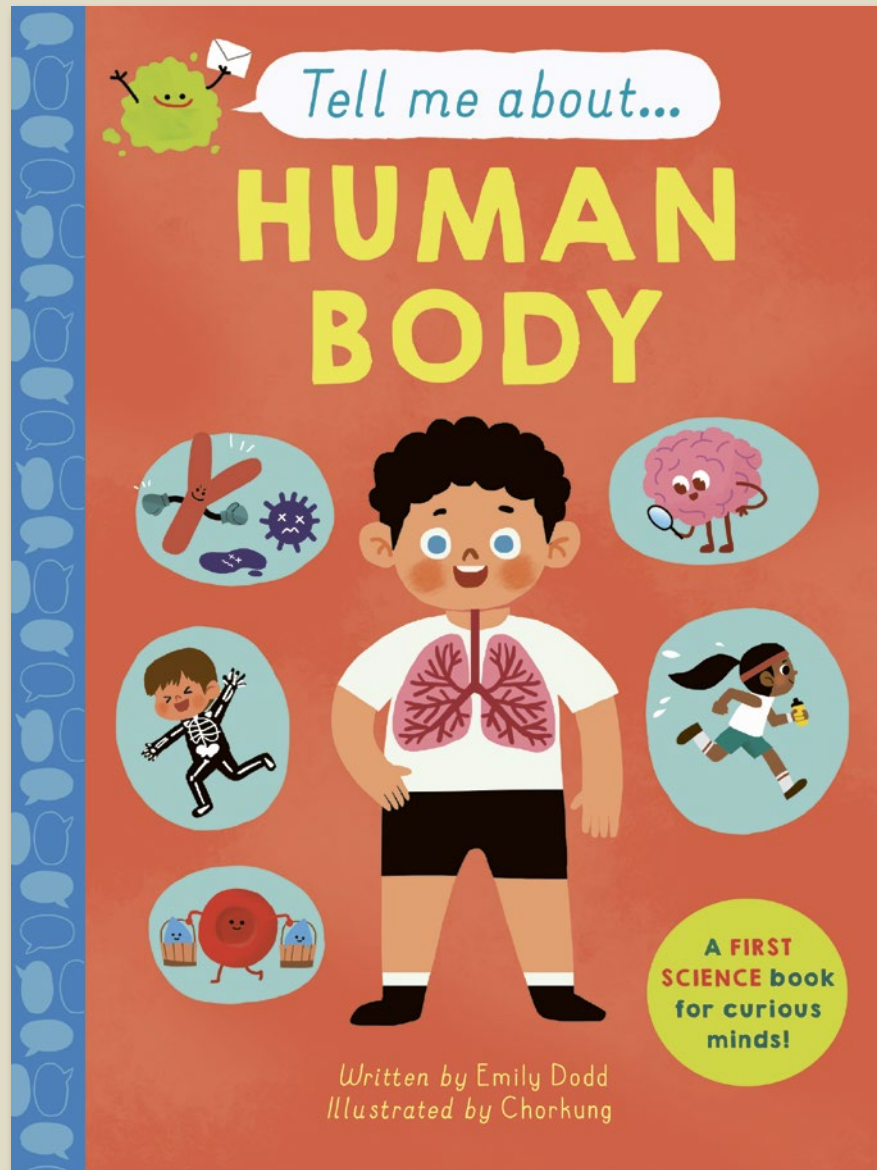
- The first in a brand-new series of non-fiction books for readers 4+.
- Written in friendly and engaging language by science educator and cBeebies writer, Emily Dodd.
- Vibrant, eye-catching design and playful illustrations by Chorkung.
- Partnering with Kew Gardens for the UK edition. Kew are also acting as consultants.
- Cover finishes: matt lam and spot UV
- CONTENTS: Plants are wonderful; Parts of a Plant; Flowers; Fruit; Getting Planted; Growing from a Seed; Drinking Water; Making Food from Sunlight; Leaves; Plant Families; Flowering Plants; Grasses; Trees and Seasons; Types of Tree; Plant Defences; Plant Attack!; Record Holders; Thank You Plants!; Glossary

Tell Me About: Plants



Pub Date	02/02/2023
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781787418080
H x W	210 x 148mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Emily Dodd
Illustrator	Chorkung
Extent	48pp
Word Count	4000 words
Rights Available	World

Tell Me About: The Human Body



Big science for little readers

- The first in a brand-new series of non-fiction books for readers 4+.
- Written in friendly and engaging language by science educator and CBeebies writer, Emily Dodd.
- Vibrant, eye-catching design and playful illustrations by Chorkung
- Cover finishes: matt lam and spot UV
- CONTENTS: Brilliant body; The skin; Skeleton; Muscles, Brain; Thinking; Nervous system; Eyes; Ears; Mouth and Nose; Digestive System; Blood; Water; Pumping blood; Lungs and breathing; Immune system; Feelings; Helping your body

Tell Me About: The Human Body

Brilliant Body

So many amazing things are happening in your body right now! Let's take a look at just a few of them...

As you breathe, spongy bags called lungs are sucking air in and putting it into your blood.

When you run, stretchy cords called muscles pull bones back and forward. Your bones connect together in a structure called a skeleton. And your skin wraps everything up.

Tiny electrical signals are making your heart beat - to-beat-to-beat - to pump blood around your body.

Your body is made from lots of different parts that work together to do important jobs. These parts are called organs.

If you look at the pictures in this book, you're using organs called eyes. And when you think about all of this, you use an organ called the brain.

When you think or laugh or wiggle your toes, you use energy. The energy comes from the food you eat. The food goes into your blood and all around your body.

The Skin

Let's begin our body tour with your skin. This stretchy waterproof layer wraps around your body keeping germs out and keeping your insides... inside!

Your skin is full of sensors that help you to touch and feel things. You can feel pain and warmth and the tiny footpads of an insect crawling on your arm.

Did you know...? The skin is the biggest organ in the body!

Touch sensors help you to feel how hard to press when you lift it and hold objects - so you don't drop or squash them.

The top layer of your skin is dead! Underneath it, new skin is being made. It pushes the old skin upwards until it flakes off as dust. Yes, your skin becomes dust!

Your hair and nails are made from the same stuff as skin. It's called keratin.

Your skin cools your body too. One way it does this is by making little drops of liquid called sweat.

When sweat drops are warmed by a hot body, they float off into the air taking heat away with them!

Skeleton

The thing that gives your body its wonderful shape and height is a skeleton. It is made from 206 bones that join together at hinges called joints.

Full your fingers! The bones are the hard parts, and the joints are where your fingers bend.

Strong bony bones called cartilage make up some parts of the skeleton including your ears, your nose and sections of your ribs.

The skeleton protects your insides too. Your ribs make a cage around your lungs and heart and your skull is like a helmet, protecting your brain.

Inside your biggest bones is a juice called marrow. New blood is being made in the marrow. That's right, your bones can make blood!

Bones are full of tiny holes that make them light. But the pattern of the holes makes them really strong too.

Short stretchy cords called ligaments stick the bones to each other. Longer, stretchy cords called muscles pull the bones around so you can move.

Muscles

Muscles are stretchy cords that pull body parts to make them move. If you wiggle your eyebrows and stick out your tongue, you did it using muscles!

Muscles can pull, but they can't push so they need to work in teams. One muscle pulls a body part one way, and another muscle pulls it back again.

Great teamwork muscles!

1. Bend your arm. The set of muscles at the front of your arm, called triceps, pulled it up by getting shorter.

2. Now straighten your arm. Another set of muscles at the back of your arm, called biceps, pulled your arm down to straighten it.

The muscles that move your bones around are called skeletal muscles. But they're not the only muscles you have!

Cardiac muscles make your heart squash to pump blood.

Smooth muscles line the tubes in your body. They help push things through the tubes.

Did you know...? Muscles help you hold in pee until you're ready to let it go.

Pub Date	02/02/2023
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781787418097
H x W	210 x 148mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Emily Dodd
Illustrator	Chorkung
Extent	48pp
Word Count	4000 words
Rights Available	World

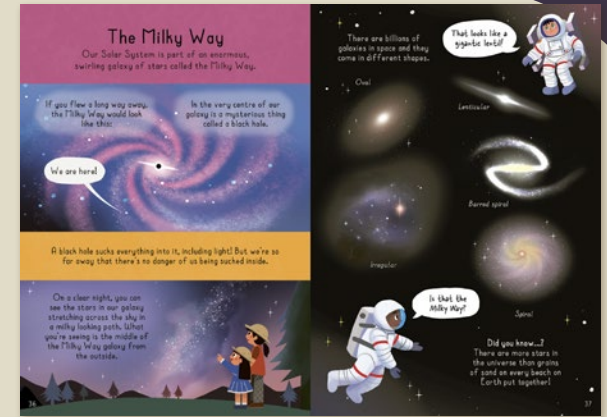
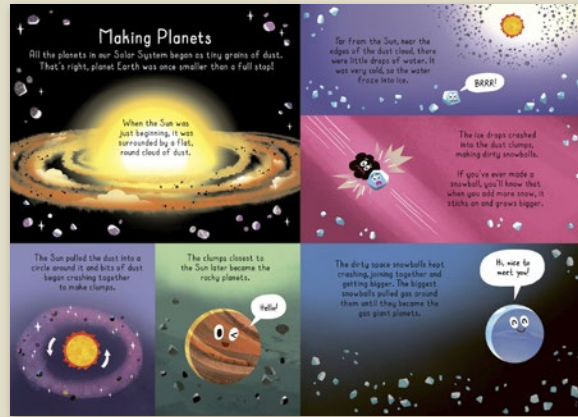
Tell Me About: Space



Big science for little readers.

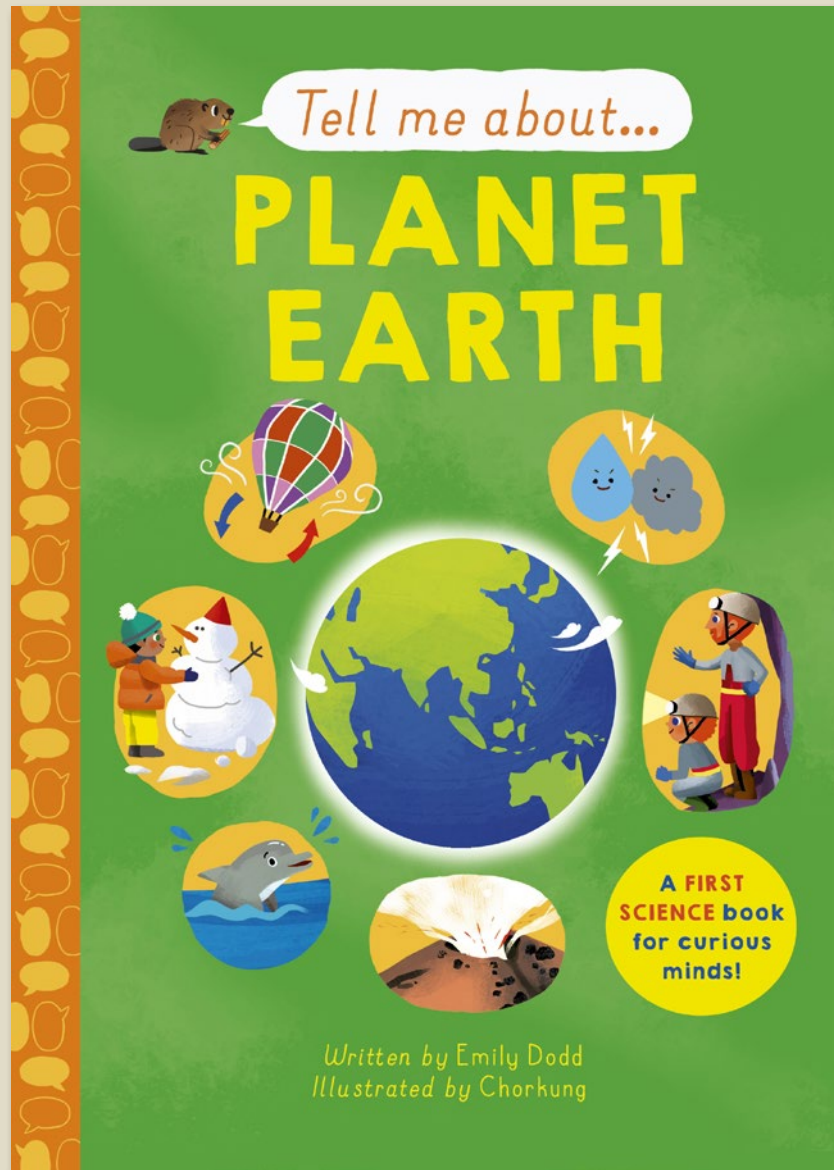
- The third title in a brand-new series of non-fiction books for readers 4+.
- A fun, accessible look at space for young children, featuring topics such as: planets and moons, the solar system, stars and galaxy, constellations, what's in the night sky, gravity, the big bang, going into space and much more!
- Written in friendly and engaging language by science educator and cBeebies writer, Emily Dodd.
- Vibrant, eye-catching design and playful illustrations by Chorkung. The distinct lack of diagrams and focus on child-friendly illustrations makes this perfect for little readers!
- Cover finishes: matt lam + spot UV.

Tell Me About: Space



Pub Date	14/03/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800783447
H x W	210 x 148mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Emily Dodd
Illustrator	Chorkung
Extent	48pp
Word Count	2800 words
Rights Available	World

Tell Me About: Planet Earth



Big science for little readers.

- The fourth title in a brand-new series of non-fiction books for readers 4+.
- A fun, accessible look at earth science for young children, covering topics such as day and night, seasons and weather, biomes, physical landscapes, the water cycle, volcanoes and earthquakes, fossil fuels, carbon emissions and much more!
- Written in friendly and engaging language by science educator and cBeebies writer, Emily Dodd.
- Vibrant, eye-catching design and playful illustrations by Chorkung. The distinct lack of diagrams and focus on child-friendly illustrations makes this perfect for little readers!
- Cover finishes: matt lam + spot UV.

Tell Me About: Planet Earth

Earth is Home

You live on a brilliant ball of spinning rock called Earth. It's a planet, travelling through space on a gigantic loop around a star called the Sun.

There's another ball of rock about a quarter of the size of Earth and you can see it in the night sky. It's called the Moon.

It takes a month for the Moon to travel around Earth on an oval path.

It takes a whole year to travel all the way around the Sun. So if you are five years old, you have circled the Sun five times already!

Earth travels around the Sun on an oval path but it also spins on the spot. The spin is why it gets dark at night.

Your home turns away from the Sun at night and by morning it has turned back towards the Sun once again. It takes 24 hours for a complete spin to happen, and we call that a whole day.

Caves

Caves are big holes carved into cliffs by waves hitting the rock. But they can also form underground as rain trickles through cracks in the rock.

That's right, tiny little rain droplets can make massive caves because they dissolve the rock away a little bit at a time.

Underground rivers flow through caves. They wear the floor of the cave down to make them even bigger.

Inside the cave, some droplets of rainwater evaporate. As the liquid water drops turn into gas, they leave behind the tiny bits of rock they were carrying. The bits of rock stick to the roof.

In a thousand years, all the drops of water will have left enough rock behind to make a shape about as long as your finger. This is called a stalactite.

The same thing happens as the water drops onto the floor of the cave too. The cave floor grows upwards into a wider opening, which is called a stalagmite.

Digging and Drilling

When humans dig useful rocks and metals out of the ground, it is called mining. People also drill long holes deep down into the rock to find little pockets of gas and a liquid called oil.

The oil and gas found deep underground were once tiny sea creatures. They sank to the bottom of the sea and got squashed over millions of years. They turned into a dark liquid called oil and a gas called methane.

Coal is a black rock that gives off lots of heat when it burns. It is made from leaves that took in swamps millions of years ago.

We can burn oil, coal and methane gas to make electricity and to power vehicles.

Most metals are hidden underground with other rocks. A few metals are found just as they are at the surface, including gold, silver and copper.

Metals can make lots of useful things including bikes, phones, computers and cars.

Oceans

If you flew out into space and looked back at Earth it would look blue. That's because two thirds of our planet's surface is covered in liquid water. It's mostly found in the oceans and seas.

Waves

Waves are made on the surface of the water as the wind pushes the sea.

Tides

The sea comes in at high tide and goes out at low tide. This happens twice every day because of the way Earth is spinning beneath the Moon.

That's right, the Moon makes our tides! Gravity is a pull that happens between Earth, the Moon and the Sun. It pulls on you too. When you jump, gravity pulls you back down to Earth.

Low tide

High tide

The oceans on planet Earth slowly change shape because the rock beneath them is moving. This creates underwater valleys, caves and mountains.

Mountain

Valley

Did you know...? Seawater is salty because of salt from rocks!

Pub Date	14/03/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800783454
H x W	210 x 148mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Emily Dodd
Illustrator	Chorkung
Extent	48pp
Rights Available	World

Raising the Roof



A cool introduction to classical music

- Broadcaster, songwriter, composer and Scala Radio presenter Jack Pepper is an exciting, young voice in classical music.
- A fun and approachable introduction to classical music
- Includes a playlist, so you can listen as you read
- **SAMPLE CONTENTS:** Hildegard of Bingen 1098-1179; Claudio Monteverdi 1567-1643; Barbara Strozzi 1619-c. 1664; JS Bach 1685-1750; Joseph Bologne 1745-1799; Ludwig van Beethoven 1770-1827; Richard Wagner 1813-1883; Giuseppe Verdi 1813-1901; Ethel Smyth 1858-1944; Arnold Schoenberg, 1874-1951; Igor Stravinsky, 1882-1971; Florence Price, 1887 - 1953; George Gershwin, 1898-1937; Leonard Bernstein, 1918-1990

Raising the Roof

SYMPHONY

The symphony has changed over the centuries, but it is essentially an extended piece of music for a large group of players. The word itself comes from the Greek, meaning 'sounding together'. It is often a composer's lifetime piece because the size and cost of the orchestra is hard to pull off.

A symphony is often by an orchestra, with two or three of each. There are five staves, each representing a different instrument. In the past, it was common to have a conductor to lead the orchestra, but now many composers write for a smaller orchestra, with a conductor to lead the orchestra.

LEARNING TIP
Have a go at writing your own symphony. Use the notes on the page to help you. You can use any instruments you like. Write a story through the music. You can use the notes on the page to help you.

1800s The first symphony was written in 1800. It was called 'Symphony No. 1' and was written by Joseph Haydn.

1700s The first symphony was written in 1700. It was called 'Symphony No. 1' and was written by Joseph Haydn.

1776 The first symphony was written in 1776. It was called 'Symphony No. 1' and was written by Joseph Haydn.

1800s The first symphony was written in 1800. It was called 'Symphony No. 1' and was written by Joseph Haydn.

1807 The first symphony was written in 1807. It was called 'Symphony No. 1' and was written by Joseph Haydn.

1748 The first symphony was written in 1748. It was called 'Symphony No. 1' and was written by Joseph Haydn.

1800s The first symphony was written in 1800. It was called 'Symphony No. 1' and was written by Joseph Haydn.

Present The first symphony was written in the present. It was called 'Symphony No. 1' and was written by Joseph Haydn.

Richard Wagner

1813-1883

To Listen or Not to Listen...

Can you imagine a piece of music that was so long and so complex that it took an entire opera to perform? That was the music of Richard Wagner. He wrote operas that were so long and so complex that they were often called 'music dramas'. He wrote operas that were so long and so complex that they were often called 'music dramas'. He wrote operas that were so long and so complex that they were often called 'music dramas'.

Wagner had a lot to say and did things his way. He pushed music to its limits and revolutionised everything. That's what a controversial figure is.

Wagner's Sound

Wagner's music is often described as 'monothematic' - a single line, a tone on its own (mono means one, thematic means sound). This creates a sense of calm, perfect for a focused, intense contemplation of faith. Hildegard wrote mostly sacred plainchant (where people all sing the same line, with religious texts used for the words), intended for use in church. Her abbey consisted of 50 nuns who all had trained voices and would sing daily. It's believed a Benedictine nun at the time would sing for eight hours each day! With an in-house choir, then, an abbey provided an ideal testing ground for new music. Music becomes a form of prayer, and having everyone sing the same line creates a powerful symbol of togetherness through faith.

LISTEN!

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George Gershwin

1898-1937

George Gershwin's Sound

Gershwin had a way of writing music that was so catchy and so popular that it was often called 'pop music'. He wrote music that was so catchy and so popular that it was often called 'pop music'. He wrote music that was so catchy and so popular that it was often called 'pop music'.

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Hildegard of Bingen

1098-1179

Here's someone who was, in every sense, a visionary Hildegard of Bingen had visions of God and wrote them down as poems and music.

Music was just one part of a lifetime of interests. Hildegard of Bingen - named after the German town she came from - was (deep breath!) a nun, diplomat, writer, leader, adviser, plant expert, scientist, public speaker... and a composer. But it all came back to faith. Hildegard became a nun aged 15 and later created her own monastery with 18 sisters. As if that wasn't enough, Hildegard then developed her own language and alphabet, possibly to help bring her nuns together. She used her talents - for music and for words - to unite people. It was all ultimately about expression. Hildegard wrote books on natural history, plants and medicine, and was even the first person to write a morality play, a drama where good battles evil (think Star Wars, but in the 1100s). That made her the 'influencer' of the time! She became a pen pal of popes, kings, emperors and cardinals, and was herself a major public leader: she went on at least four public speaking tours of Germany. This was bold stuff, given that women of the time were not allowed to travel as preacher-teachers, she was in many ways an early feminist, championing the rights of women and dealing with men on an equal footing. No wonder why, in the centuries after her death, Hildegard was considered for sainthood by no less than four different popes!

Learning by Ear

The Greeks were the first to use letters of the alphabet to represent different notes. Yet until the Middle Ages, almost all music was passed down the generations by mouth, instead of being written down. There was a lot to learn: in the 600s, monks in churches are estimated to have memorised 80 hours of music, all by ear! By the 900s, it took around 10 years to teach a young chorister all the pieces they'd need to know for future services. And you think school is intense...

LISTEN!

A Feather on the Breath of God sung by Gothic Voices

Hildegard was a Bala-Ivonne name even in musical circles, until early music became widely performed and recorded from the 1970s onwards. One of the recordings in this album, released in 1985.

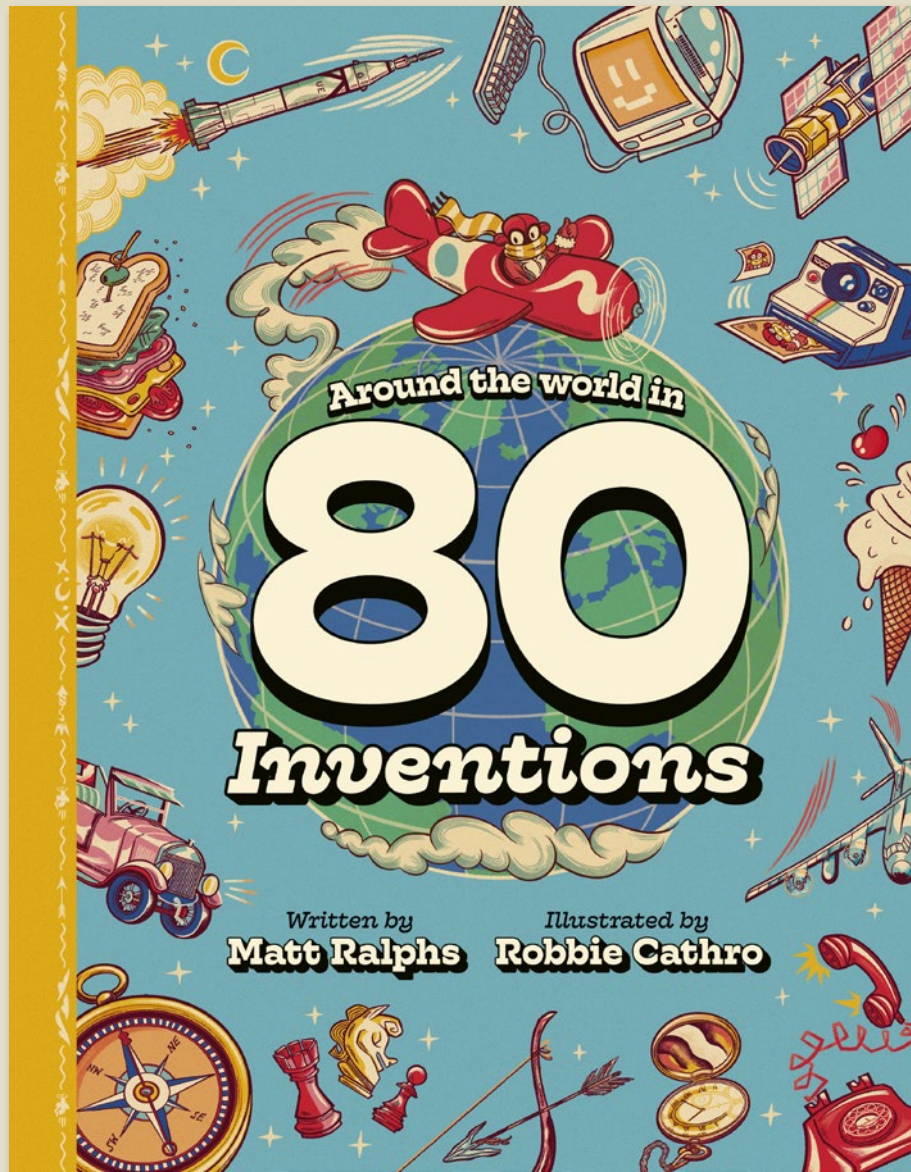
She sent me a letter!

And a botany book to me!

I'm scheduling that next tour!

Pub Date	06/06/2024
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781787419285
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Jack Pepper
Illustrator	Michele Bruttomesso
Extent	80pp
Word Count	18000 words
Rights Available	World

Around the World in 80 Inventions



80 inventions from around the world

- A fun and accessible look at history and STEM with ties to the curriculum
- Written by emerging author Matt Ralphs, who has titles published with Nosy Crow, DK and Flying Eye
- Exciting talent Robbie Cathro has worked for clients including Aquila Magazine, Natural History Museum and Kingfisher.
- A travel theme inspired by postcards and travel posters gives this book a fun and engaging aesthetic
- Expertly checked by science writer Anne Rooney

Around the World in 80 Inventions

Ice Cream

"Dreaming from dessert"

14

One of the most popular treats given back to the world was the ice cream cone. It was first made in the United States in 1906. The inventor was an Italian immigrant named Italo Calio. He was working in a place where they sold ice cream. He noticed that the ice cream was melting and he thought of a way to keep it from melting. He used a wafer to hold the ice cream and he called it an ice cream cone. It was a big success and it is still popular today.



Easy Ice Cream

It's so easy to make that even a child can do it. You just need a few ingredients and a little time. You can make it in a few minutes and it's ready to eat. It's a great treat for a hot day and it's also good for you. It's a healthy snack that you can enjoy with your family.

Bicycle

"Freedom on two wheels"

15

Did you know that the first bicycle was called a velocipede? It was invented in France in 1791. It was a simple wooden frame with two wheels of different sizes. The front wheel was larger than the back wheel. It was used for racing and it was very popular. The bicycle was a great invention because it allowed people to travel faster and farther than ever before. It was a simple and efficient way of transportation that has become a part of our lives.



Pedious Penny-Farthing

It was like a lot of danger, most on the road. They were called Penny-Farthings because they were so expensive. They were a great invention because they allowed people to travel faster and farther than ever before. They were a simple and efficient way of transportation that has become a part of our lives.

Camera

"Magicians"

24

Although it may seem to be a simple invention, the camera is a complex piece of technology. It was invented in Italy in 1816 by Nicéphore Niépce. He was a French inventor and he was the first to create a permanent photograph. The camera was a great invention because it allowed people to capture and share moments in time. It was a simple and efficient way of capturing the world around us.



Developed to Perfection

Many improvements to the camera have been made over the years. The camera has become a more sophisticated and powerful tool. It has become a part of our lives and it has changed the way we see the world. It has become a great invention that has allowed us to capture and share moments in time.

High-Speed Train

"No-speed" railroads"

25

Before the high-speed train, the fastest train was the Trans-Siberian Express. It was a long and slow train that took weeks to travel across Russia. The high-speed train was a great invention because it allowed people to travel faster and farther than ever before. It was a simple and efficient way of transportation that has become a part of our lives.



Marvelous Maglevs

They are the fastest trains in the world. They are called maglevs because they use magnets to levitate the train. They are a great invention because they allow people to travel faster and farther than ever before. They are a simple and efficient way of transportation that has become a part of our lives.

Wind Turbine

"Harnessing the power of wind"

34

You might have seen a wind turbine on a hill or in a field. It is a great invention because it allows us to harness the power of the wind. It is a simple and efficient way of generating electricity. It is a great invention because it allows us to harness the power of the wind. It is a simple and efficient way of generating electricity.



Green Energy

It's a clean and renewable source of energy. It's a great invention because it allows us to harness the power of the wind. It is a simple and efficient way of generating electricity. It is a great invention because it allows us to harness the power of the wind. It is a simple and efficient way of generating electricity.

Helicopter

"A surprising way to fly"

35

When you think of a helicopter, you probably think of a military helicopter. But there are many other types of helicopters. They are a great invention because they allow us to fly in a way that is different from other aircraft. They are a simple and efficient way of flying. They are a great invention because they allow us to fly in a way that is different from other aircraft.



Versatile VTOLs


They can take off vertically, land vertically, and fly horizontally. They are a great invention because they allow us to fly in a way that is different from other aircraft. They are a simple and efficient way of flying. They are a great invention because they allow us to fly in a way that is different from other aircraft.

Wheel

"The revolutionary design that makes the world go round"

17

Can you imagine a world without wheels? Apart from sledges and ships, there would be no vehicles – no carts, cars, bikes, buses, trucks, trains, trams or aeroplanes. The first wheeled vehicles were animal-drawn carts with solid wooden wheels. They were invented in Mesopotamia (modern-day Iraq) around 3200 BCE. 300 years after the horizontal potter's wheel. These carts carried cargo to market and heavy loads, such as stone and timber for building projects. The horse-drawn chariot came next. In about 2500 BCE, chariot wheels were spoked rather than solid like a cartwheel, so they were faster and lighter. The wheel may be one of the simplest inventions, but without it our world would be completely different.



Potter's Wheel

The very first wheels were used to make pottery. The art of pottery began around 30,000 years ago. Originally, potters would shape clay into pots with their hands, but this took a long time. The Mesopotamians invented a better method in around 3500 BCE. The potter's wheel was a large stone disc balanced on a stick called an 'axle', which could be spun. By putting clay on the wheel and spinning it, the potter could shape the clay quickly into pots. We don't know for sure, but it seems likely that the potter's wheel led to the invention of the vehicle wheel.

Internet

"The world at your fingertips"

18

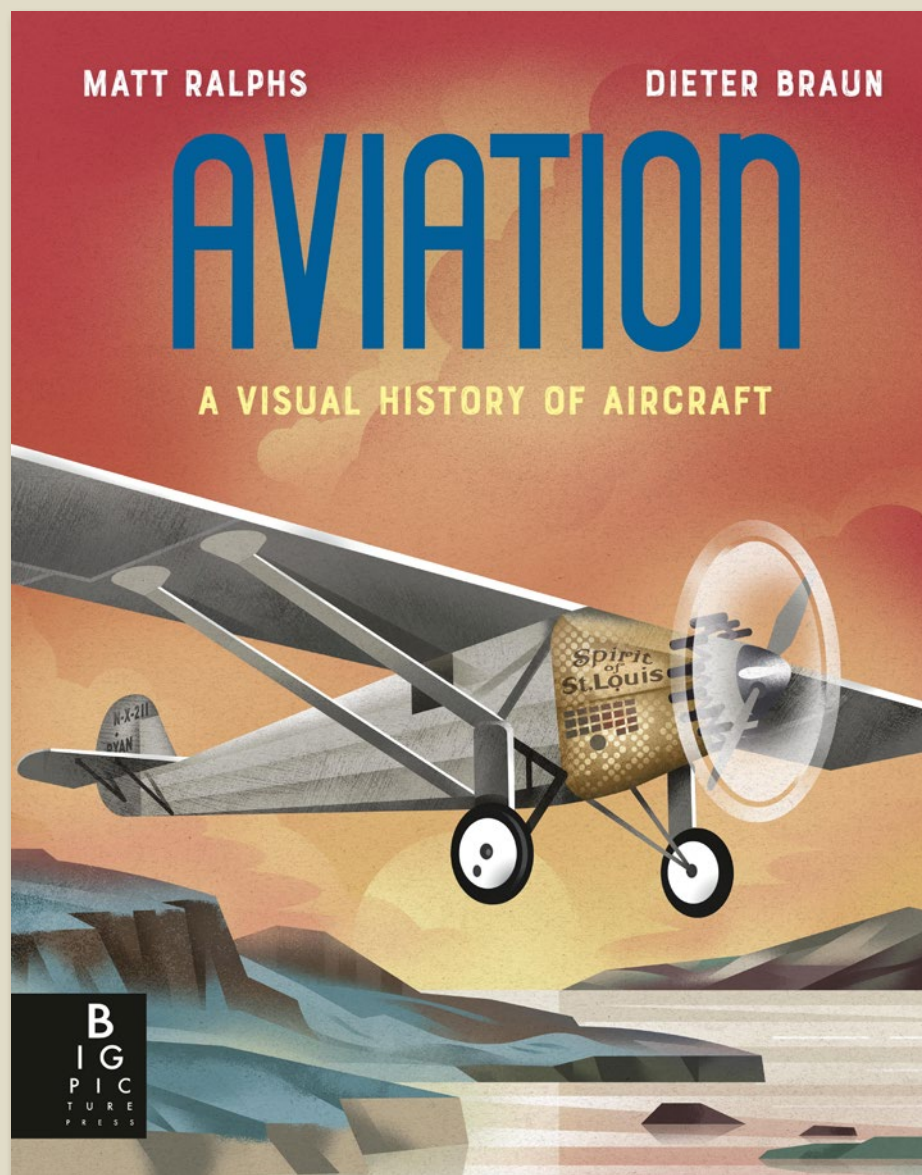
The invention of the Internet – a network of computers that 'speak' to each other – was a concentrated effort in the United States. The first computers were connected to each other in 1969 during the Cold War (1947–1991), a time of heightened hostility between the USSR and the United States and when computers were the size of an entire room. The United States government wanted a communication system that couldn't be destroyed in a single attack, so they created ARPANET (Advanced Research Projects Agency Network): a series of linked computers across different locations, which allowed information to be relayed along telephone lines. The first message was sent in 1969. It was a single word: LOGIN, but only the 'L' and the 'O' got through before the network crashed. By the end of the same year four computers were connected on the ARPANET. It took years to create the 'network protocol' that allows computers to transfer data and 'speak' to each other. From the 1970s this network grew into the global Internet, which now links billions of devices. Today, whatever you want – books, food, holidays, cars – with the Internet you simply click a button and wait for it to arrive. Social media sites allow people all over the world to communicate instantly. We can consume films, television shows, music and video games, and even do our banking online.



World Wide Web

The World Wide Web (WWW) is a gateway to the Internet. It's made up of search engines like Google and Safari, the Internet addresses (also called URLs) we type in, and the websites that appear on our screens. It was invented by a British computer scientist called Tim Berners-Lee in 1989 while working at CERN, a science research laboratory in Switzerland. The WWW made the Internet accessible to everyone, not just scientists and academics.

Pub Date	12/10/2023
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781787419315
H x W	280 x 216mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Matt Ralphs
Illustrator	Robbie Cathro
Extent	96pp
Word Count	25000 words
Rights Available	World



***Aviation* celebrates the ingenuity of aeroplanes, biplanes, monoplanes and helicopters past, present and future.**

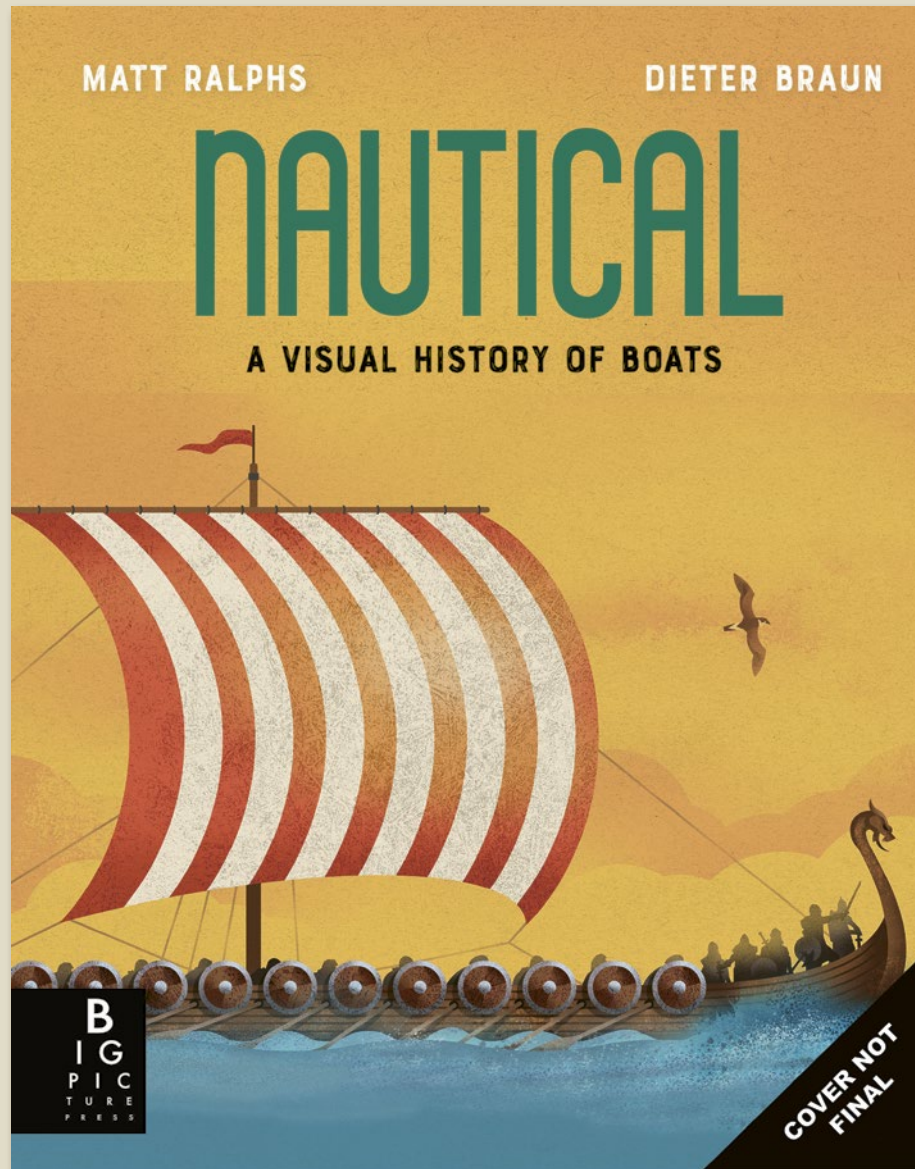
- The third title in this beautifully illustrated series about vehicles
- Sample contents: Ancient Aviation; The Wright Flyer; How Planes Fly; The Spirit of St. Louis; Airships; War in the Air; The Spitfire; Unsung Heroines; Airports and Aerodromes; Sea Planes; Concorde; Light Aircraft; Air Force Once; Jets and Rockets; Weird Planes; Vertical Take Off and Helicopters; Cargo Planes; The Future of Flight; Record Breakers
- Perfect for plane lovers of all ages.
- Cover treatments: Uncoated and 100% foil.
- **Celebrating 10 Years of Extraordinary Illustrated Books**



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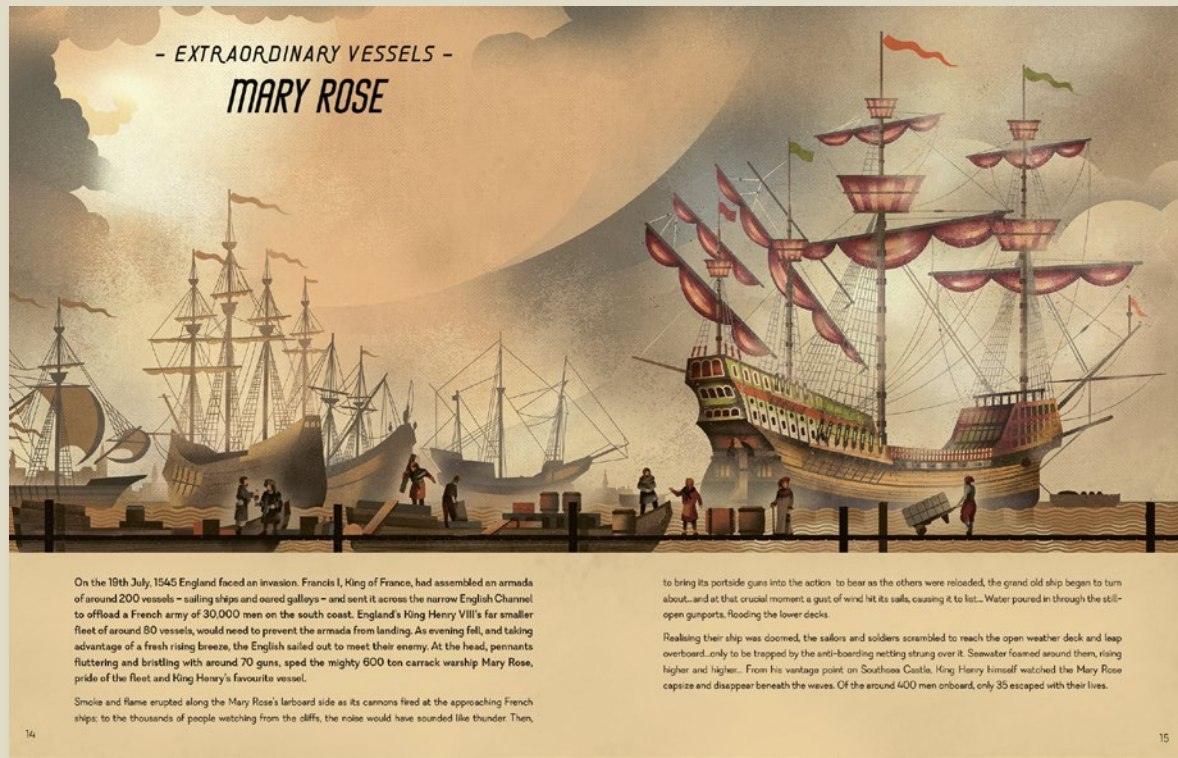
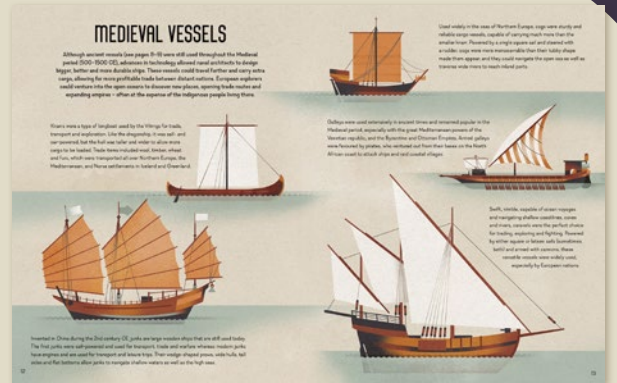
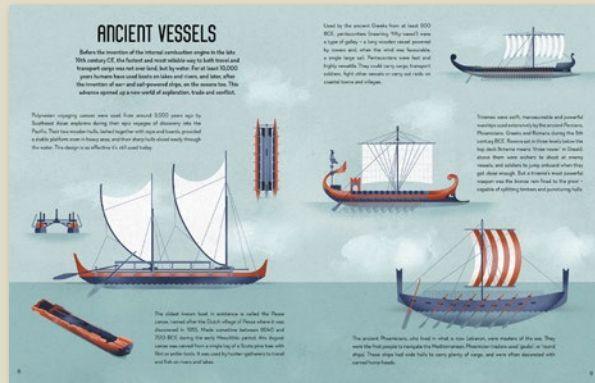
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Pub Date	14/03/2024
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800784918
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Matt Ralphs
Illustrator	Dieter Braun
Extent	64pp
Word Count	11154 words
Rights Available	World

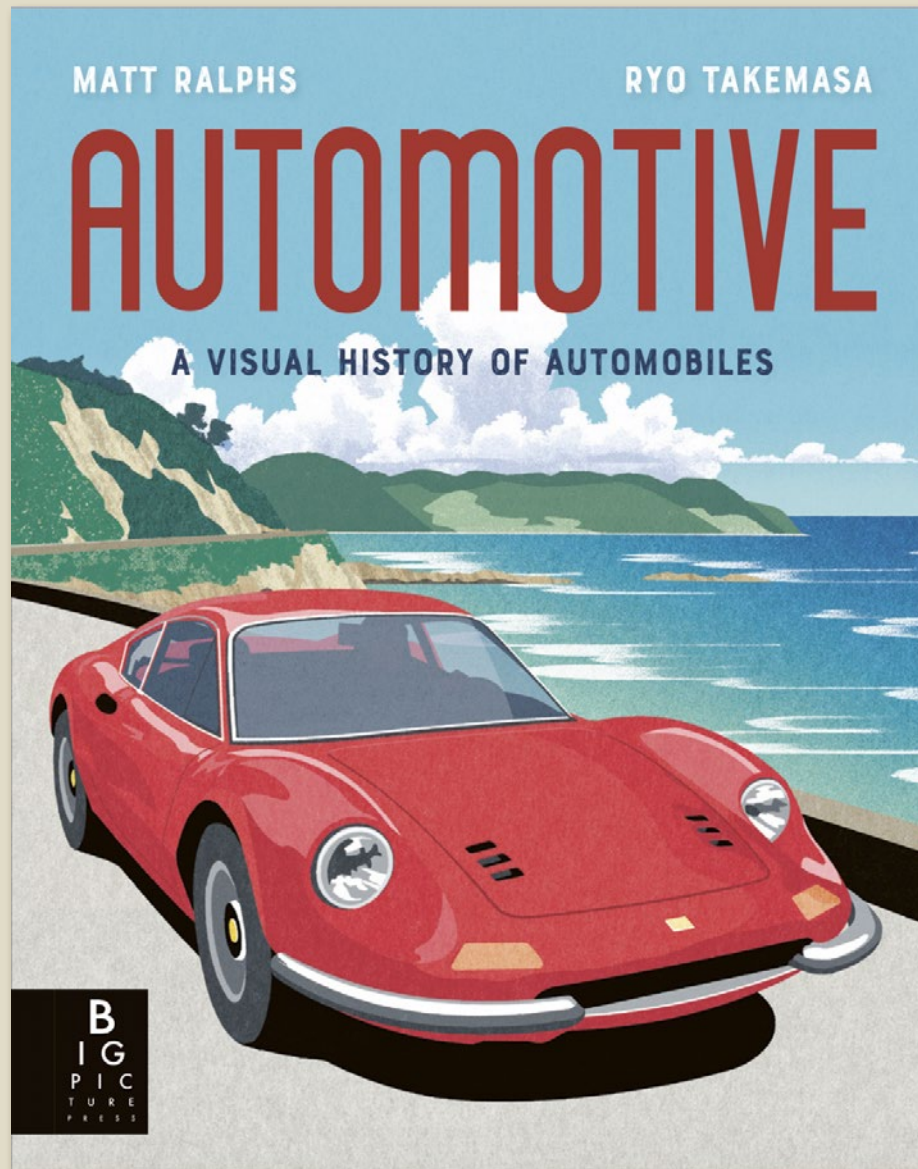


A stunningly illustrated tribute to all things maritime.

- The fourth and final book in this beautifully illustrated series about vehicles
- Perfect for boat lovers of all ages
- Cover treatments: uncoated plus 100% foil

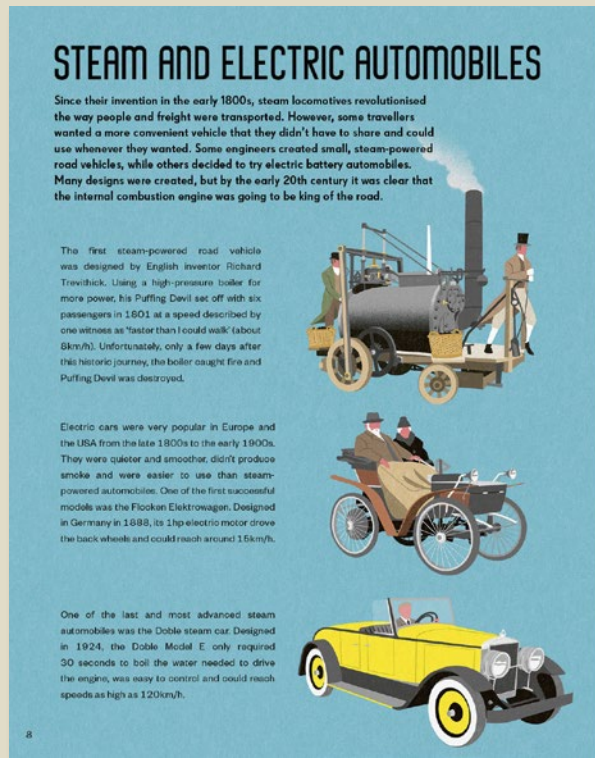
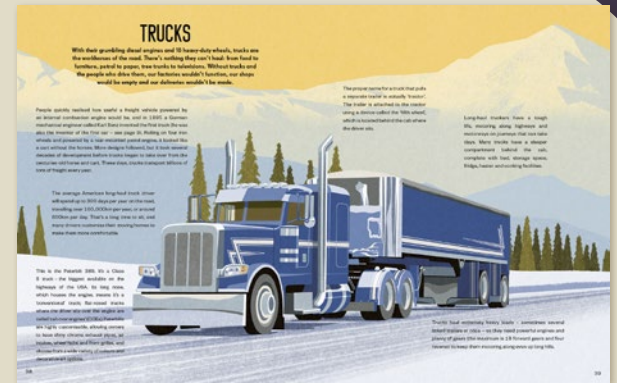
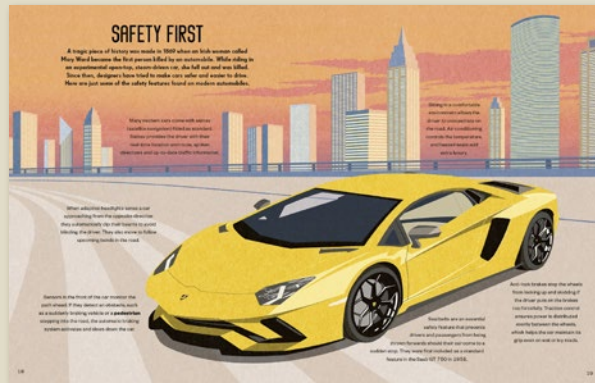


Pub Date	05/06/2025
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800787353
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Matt Ralphs
Illustrator	Dieter Braun
Extent	64pp
Word Count	12000 words
Translation Files	23/09/2024
Files To Printer	13/01/2025
Freight On Board	03/04/2025
Rights Available	World

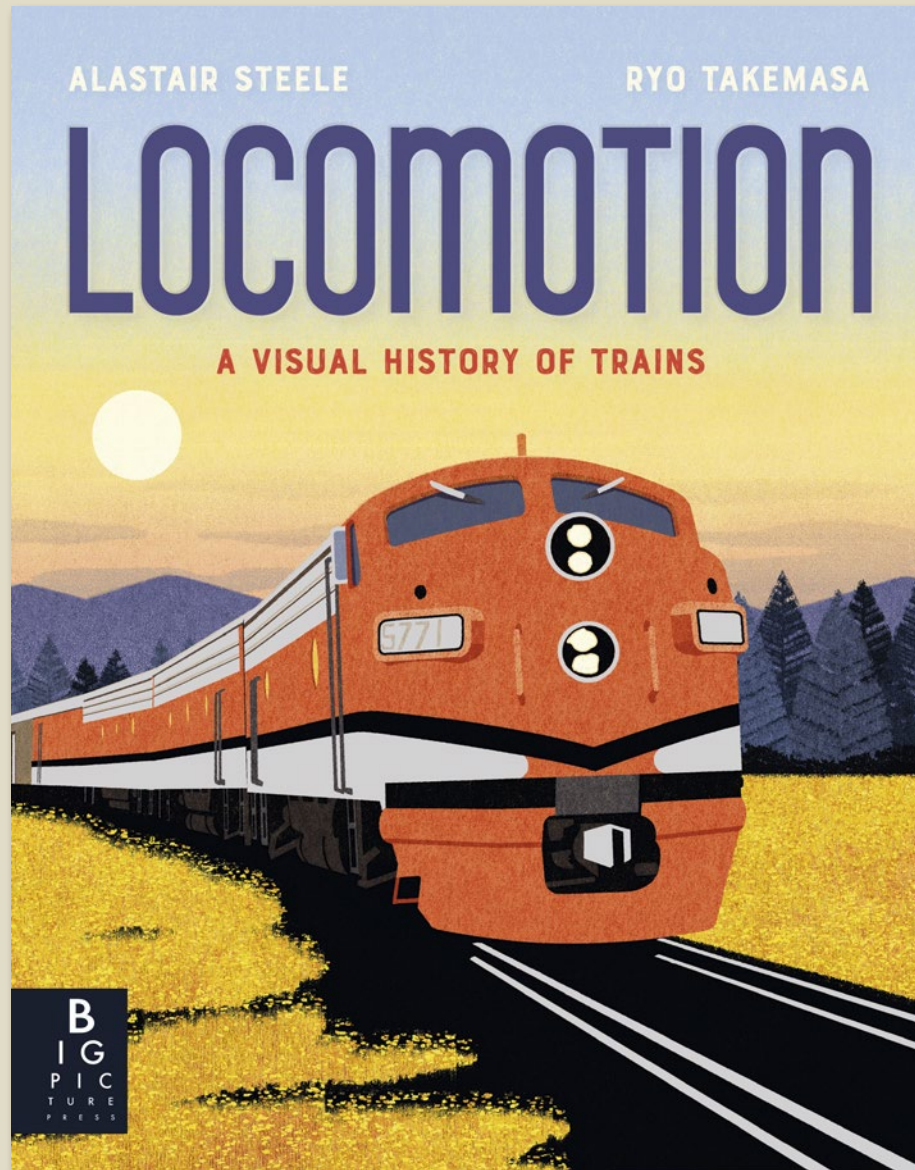


Automotive celebrates the ingenuity and usability of cars, trucks and motorbikes past, present and future.

- Sample contents: Steam and Electric Automobiles, Early Engines, Monte Carlo Rally, Mass Production, Motorways, Motorbikes, Isle of Man TT, Daytona 500, Concept Cars, History of Formula One, Iconic Bridges, Trucks and Road Trains, Monster Truck Races, Hot Rods, Drag Races, Special Cars, Cars in War, The Future of the Automobile
- The follow-up title to the stunning *Locomotive*
- Perfect for car lovers of all ages
- Super cool artwork by award-winning artist Ryo Takemasa



Pub Date	13/04/2023
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800783171
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Matt Ralphs
Illustrator	Ryo Takemasa
Extent	64pp
Word Count	11813 words
Rights Available	World



A stunningly illustrated tribute for train lovers of all ages, celebrating the ingenuity of trains past, present and future.

- Sample contents: The First Railways; Steam Locomotions; The Ffestiniog Railway; The Orient Express; Freight Trains; The Baikonur Cosmodrome; Mail by Rail; The California Zephyr; Mountain Railways; The Darjeeling Himalayan Railway; Trams; Sky Lines; Railways At War; The Princess Christian; High-speed Rail; The Shinkansen
- Beautiful artwork by multi award-winning artist Ryo Takemasa
- Stunning journey through the history of locomotives, suitable for all ages
- Expertly written by railway historian, Alastair Steele

Locomotion

THE FIRST RAILWAYS

Today, railways are commonplace in many parts of the world. They enable around one billion people to travel around the world, and transport goods and millions of passengers every single day. It is amazing to think that they have only been around for less than 200 years.

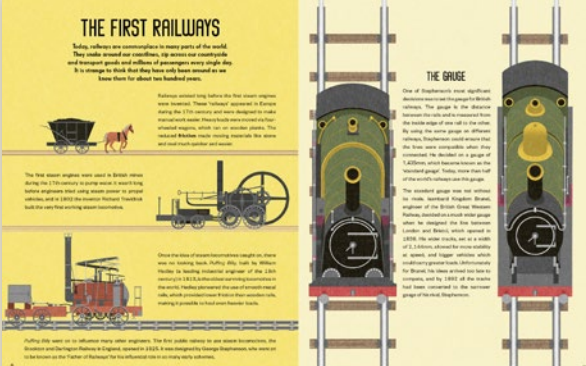
Railways were first used in the 18th century in Europe. They were used to transport heavy goods, such as coal, iron, and stone. The first railway was built in 1781 in Cornwall, England. It was used to transport tin ore from the mines to the coast.

The first steam engines were used in Britain in the 18th century. They were used to pump water out of mines. The first steam engine was built by James Watt in 1769. It was used to pump water out of mines in Scotland.

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THE GAUGE

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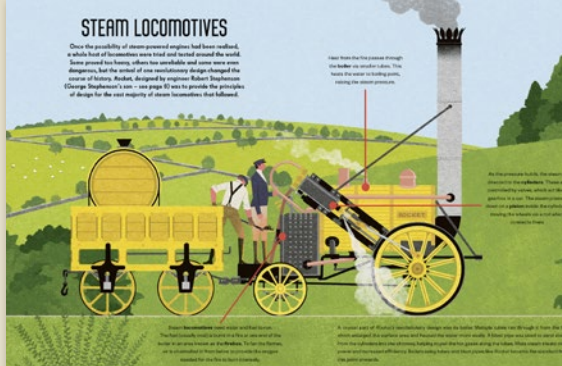


STEAM LOCOMOTIVES

Once the possibility of mass-produced engines had been realized, a whole host of locomotives were tried and tested around the world. Some proved to be better, others less so, and some were even dangerous, but the arrival of one revolutionary design changed the course of history. Another, designed by engineer Robert Stephenson (George Stephenson's son - see page 51) was to provide the principles of design for the rest of the century.

The first steam locomotive was built in 1804 by Richard Trevithick. It was used to transport iron ore from the mines to the coast. The first steam locomotive was built in 1804 by Richard Trevithick. It was used to transport iron ore from the mines to the coast.

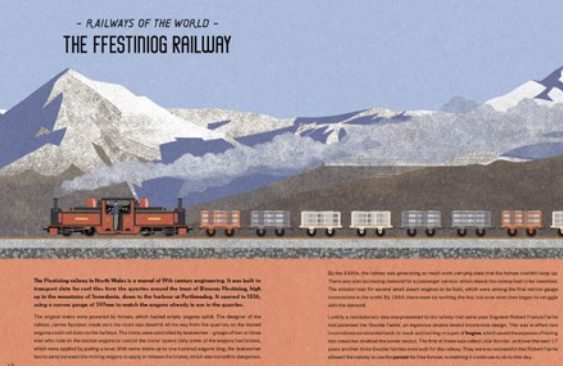
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- RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD - THE FESTINIING RAILWAY

The Festiniog Railway is a small but significant engineering feat. It was built in 1825, and it was the first railway to be built in Wales. It was used to transport iron ore from the mines to the coast. The Festiniog Railway is a small but significant engineering feat. It was built in 1825, and it was the first railway to be built in Wales. It was used to transport iron ore from the mines to the coast.

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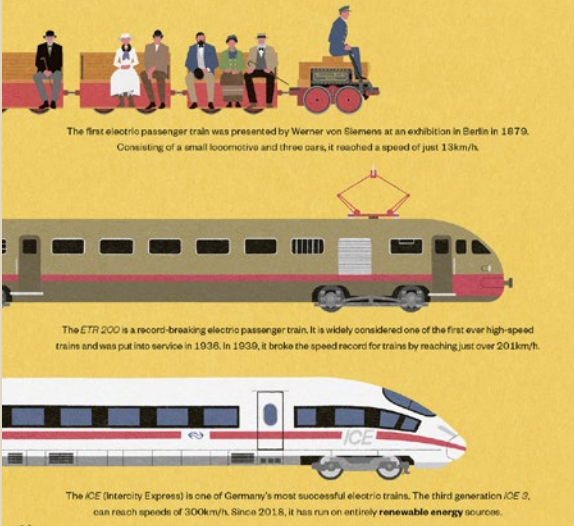
ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES

The first electric train was tested as far back as 1837. Unlike steam trains, electric locomotives do not carry fuel on-board. Instead, they are powered by electricity which can be supplied from overhead lines, a third rail or in storage such as batteries. Because electric trains can be powered by renewable energy sources, they are considered less polluting than steam or diesel trains.

The first electric passenger train was presented by Werner von Siemens at an exhibition in Berlin in 1879. Consisting of a small locomotive and three cars, it reached a speed of just 13km/h.

The ETR 200 is a record-breaking electric passenger train. It is widely considered one of the first ever high-speed trains and was put into service in 1936. In 1938, it broke the speed record for trains by reaching just over 201km/h.

The ICE (Intercity Express) is one of Germany's most successful electric trains. The third generation ICE 3 can reach speeds of 300km/h. Since 2018, it has run on entirely renewable energy sources.



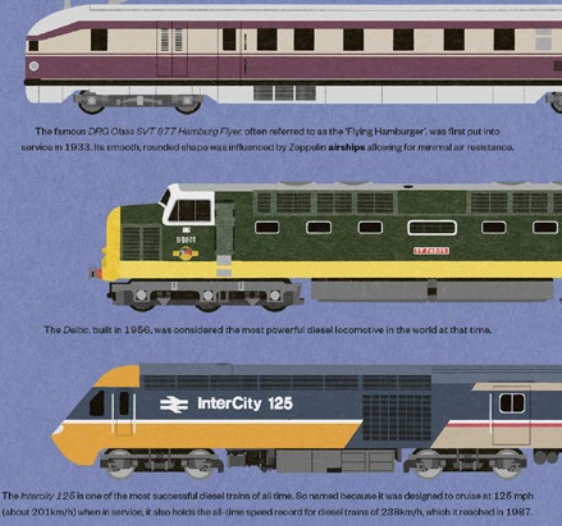
DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

In a diesel locomotive, the power comes from an engine that burns diesel oil. While a steam locomotive needed two people to crew it and hours to attain the right steam pressure, a diesel locomotive could simply be switched on and driven away, making them much easier and much cheaper to run. Rudolf Diesel patented his first diesel engine in 1898, but it wasn't until around 1912 that they were first used in a locomotive.

The famous DRG Class SVT 877 *Hamburg Flyer*, often referred to as the 'Flying Hamburger', was first put into service in 1933. Its smooth, rounded shape was influenced by Zeppelin airships allowing for minimal air resistance.

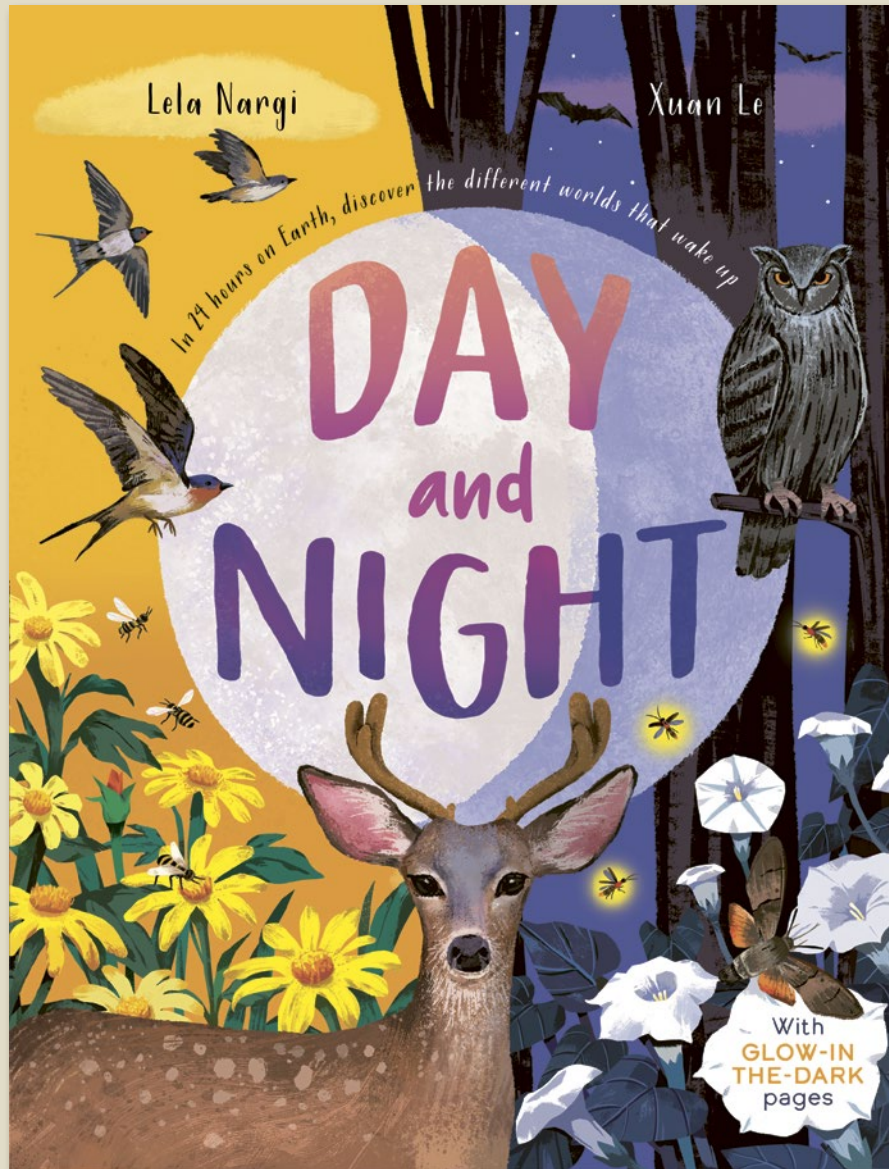
The De10s, built in 1956, was considered the most powerful diesel locomotive in the world at that time.

The Intercity 125 is one of the most successful diesel trains of all time. So named because it was designed to cruise at 125 mph (about 201km/h) when in service, it also holds the all-time speed record for diesel trains of 238km/h, which it reached in 1987.



Pub Date	03/03/2022
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781787417502
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Alastair Steele
Illustrator	Ryo Takemasa
Extent	64pp
Word Count	10000 words
Rights Available	World

Day and Night



A narrative non-fiction story of a day on Earth

- Sample contents: TWILIGHT Mule deer and mountain lion (North America); DAWN Spiders weaving webs (Australia); EARLY MORNING Hummingbirds & sweat bees (Mexico); LATE MORNING Andean condor (South America); NOON Cicadas (Western Europe); EARLY AFTERNOON Caracal, python (Africa); EARLY EVENING coral reef (Fiji); DUSK Moonflowers & sphinx moth (South Asia)
- Glow-in-the-dark ink on the nighttime pages
- This book can be read as a gentle story at bed time or to learn more about the world
- Cover treatment: matt lam + spot UV + glow-in-the-dark-ink (cover and nighttime pages)

Day and Night



A Guide to Day and Night

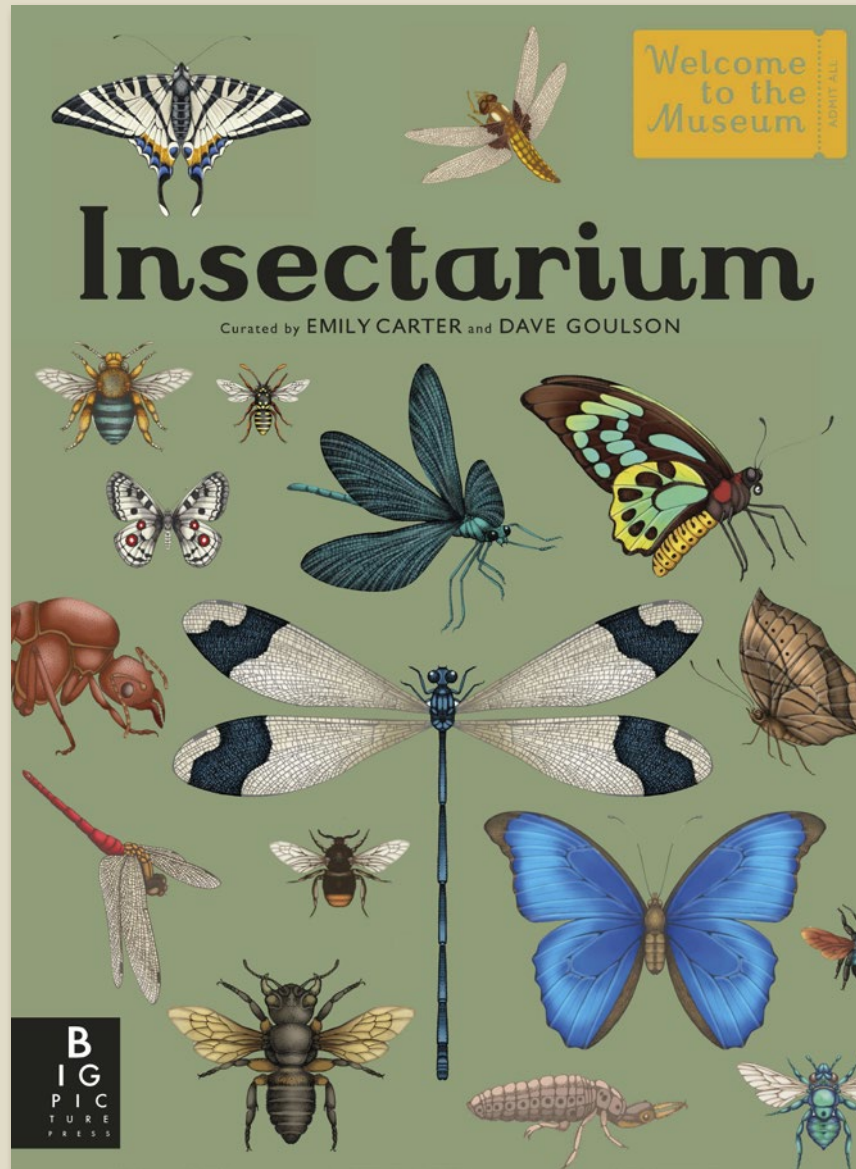
Polar night and midnight sun

At the very north and south of Earth, days work differently. For six months of the year the sun never rises above the horizon. This is called the **POLAR NIGHT**, and it is dark all the time. For the other six months of the year, the sun never falls below the horizon. This is called the **MIDNIGHT SUN**, and it is light all the time.

This phenomenon happens because Earth is tilted. When one pole is tilted towards the sun, the other pole is tilted away. This makes daytime or nighttime last more than 24 hours in these places.

<h4>Dawn</h4> <p>Before the sun has risen above the horizon, the sky lightens. This time of day is also known as twilight.</p> <p>Animals and plants that are active in twilight are called CREPUSCULAR.</p>	<h4>Sunrise</h4> <p>The sun rises higher, eventually coming up over the horizon line, warming the air.</p>	<h4>Daytime</h4> <p>The period between sunrise and sunset, when the sun peaks up over the horizon line then travels in an arc across the sky. It is warmer than it is at night and there is more food around, but animals are more easily spotted by predators in the light.</p> <p>Animals and plants that are active in daytime are called DIURNAL.</p>	<h4>Sunset</h4> <p>The sun sinks below the horizon line, causing light and warmth to fade.</p> <p>DIURNAL animals and plants prepare to rest for the night.</p>	<h4>Dusk</h4> <p>The sun lowers even more, even though we can't see it now. The sky grows darker but there is still a faint glow of light. This time of day is also known as twilight.</p> <p>CREPUSCULAR animals and plants are active again.</p>	<h4>Night</h4> <p>The period between dusk and dawn, when it is dark. The air is cool and more humid. There is less food around at night but under the cover of darkness animals can avoid getting caught by predators.</p> <p>Animals that are active at night are called NOCTURNAL.</p>
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Pub Date	27/04/2023
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781787419346
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Lela Nargi
Illustrator	Xuan Le
Extent	48pp
Word Count	3000 words
Rights Available	World



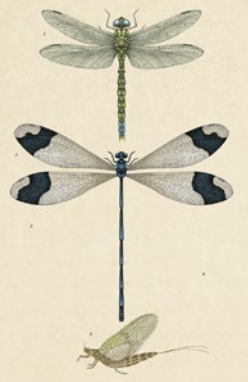
The next instalment in the **Welcome to the Museum** series, *Insectarium* explores the fascinating world of insects.

- A new Welcome to the Museum book in the highly successful collection - more than one million copies sold worldwide
- Beautiful artwork by textile designer, Emily Carter

Insectarium

Dragonflies, Damselflies and Mayflies

The ancestors of dragonflies were the first insects on Earth to fly, around 300 million years ago. Unlike most insects, dragonflies have a very long life span. Some species, like the damselfly, live for several years, while others, like the mayfly, live for only a few days. Dragonflies are also known for their ability to fly backwards, a unique skill among insects.



Dragonflies fly over water and the aquatic nymphs emerge a year before. They are the most primitive winged insects and are the only insects to give the nymphs four transparent outgrowths of the water after using them for protection. They are also the only insects to have a long life span.

Damselflies are the most primitive winged insects and are the only insects to give the nymphs four transparent outgrowths of the water after using them for protection. They are also the only insects to have a long life span.

Mayflies are the most primitive winged insects and are the only insects to give the nymphs four transparent outgrowths of the water after using them for protection. They are also the only insects to have a long life span.

Butterflies

Butterflies are the most diverse group of insects on Earth. There are over 170,000 species of butterflies and moths, and they are found in almost every part of the world. Butterflies are also known for their ability to fly, and many species have vibrant colors and patterns on their wings.



The caterpillar stage of the group to which butterflies belong, lepidoptera, means 'scaly wing'. The caterpillar stage of the butterfly is the most vulnerable stage in its life cycle. It is the only stage in which it is not protected by its own body. The caterpillar stage is also the most important stage in its life cycle, as it is the only stage in which it can eat and grow.

1. Butterfly is a member of the order Lepidoptera. It is the most diverse group of insects on Earth. There are over 170,000 species of butterflies and moths, and they are found in almost every part of the world.

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Bees

Bees are the most diverse group of insects on Earth. There are over 20,000 species of bees, and they are found in almost every part of the world. Bees are also known for their ability to fly, and many species have vibrant colors and patterns on their wings.



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What is an Insect?

The earliest insects appeared on Earth about 480 million years ago. To put this in perspective, we humans have been around for barely one million years, and the first dinosaurs appeared 230 million years ago.

Insects are part of a larger group of creatures including millipedes, centipedes, spiders, scorpions, crabs and shrimps, collectively known as the arthropods. They all have an external skeleton; a more or less rigid 'shell' with muscles attached on the inside. To grow, arthropods have to repeatedly shed their skeleton, which is a delicate business and leaves them soft and vulnerable for a short time.

Insects are the only arthropods to have three pairs of legs. Their body is divided into three segments: the head, thorax and abdomen. The head has eyes, a mouth and a pair of sensory antennae that taste the air. The legs and wings, if present, are attached to the thorax, which is often filled with muscles to move them. The abdomen contains the gut and reproductive organs. Other arthropods, including arachnids, crustaceans, millipedes and centipedes are not considered insects due to differences in leg count, antennae presence and body structures.

Nearly all insects start as eggs. Most undergo complete metamorphosis which means they completely change their physical appearance, transforming from a larva to the adult insect by way of a pupal phase (see page 68). In more primitive insects, such as mantids, grasshoppers, true bugs and stick insects, the life cycle is similar to many other arthropods – the adult female lays eggs, which hatch into 'nymphs'. These nymphs look roughly similar to the adults, other than being much smaller and with tiny wing buds rather than wings. All arthropods must shed their exoskeleton (skin) to grow, so the nymphs proceed through, typically, five to seven stages until they reach adult size. This life cycle is known as 'incomplete metamorphosis'.



Key to plate

1. Stag beetle (male)
Lucanus cervus
Length 16 to 20mm
The stag beetle has the characteristic features of insects: three body segments, one pair of antennae, three pairs of legs and two pairs of wings although the hind wings are kept hidden beneath the modified and hardened forewings.

2. Stag beetle (female)
Lucanus cervus
Length 16 to 20mm
The female stag beetle has the characteristic features of insects: three body segments, one pair of antennae, three pairs of legs and two pairs of wings although the hind wings are kept hidden beneath the modified and hardened forewings.

3. Stag beetle (larva)
Lucanus cervus
Length 16 to 20mm
The larval stag beetle has the characteristic features of insects: three body segments, one pair of antennae, three pairs of legs and two pairs of wings although the hind wings are kept hidden beneath the modified and hardened forewings.

4. Stag beetle (pupa)
Lucanus cervus
Length 16 to 20mm
The pupal stag beetle has the characteristic features of insects: three body segments, one pair of antennae, three pairs of legs and two pairs of wings although the hind wings are kept hidden beneath the modified and hardened forewings.

5. Stag beetle (adult)
Lucanus cervus
Length 16 to 20mm
The adult stag beetle has the characteristic features of insects: three body segments, one pair of antennae, three pairs of legs and two pairs of wings although the hind wings are kept hidden beneath the modified and hardened forewings.

6. Stag beetle (antenna)
Lucanus cervus
Length 16 to 20mm
The antennae of the stag beetle are used for sensing the environment.

7. Stag beetle (leg)
Lucanus cervus
Length 16 to 20mm
The legs of the stag beetle are used for walking and flying.

8. Stag beetle (wing)
Lucanus cervus
Length 16 to 20mm
The wings of the stag beetle are used for flying.

9. Stag beetle (mouth)
Lucanus cervus
Length 16 to 20mm
The mouth of the stag beetle is used for eating.

10. Stag beetle (eye)
Lucanus cervus
Length 16 to 20mm
The eyes of the stag beetle are used for seeing.

Pub Date	26/09/2024
Pub Price	£25.00
ISBN	9781800782563
H x W	370 x 272mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Dave Goulson
Illustrator	Emily Carter
Extent	112pp
Word Count	22000 words
Files To Printer	17/06/2024
Freight On Board	22/08/2024
Rights Available	World

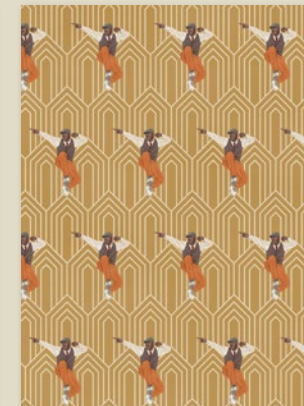
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Welcome to the Arts: Dance



Pub Date	26/10/2023
Pub Price	£25.00
ISBN	9781800783362
H x W	370 x 272mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Alistair Spalding
Illustrator	Jason Raish
Extent	112pp
Word Count	21858 words
Rights Available	World

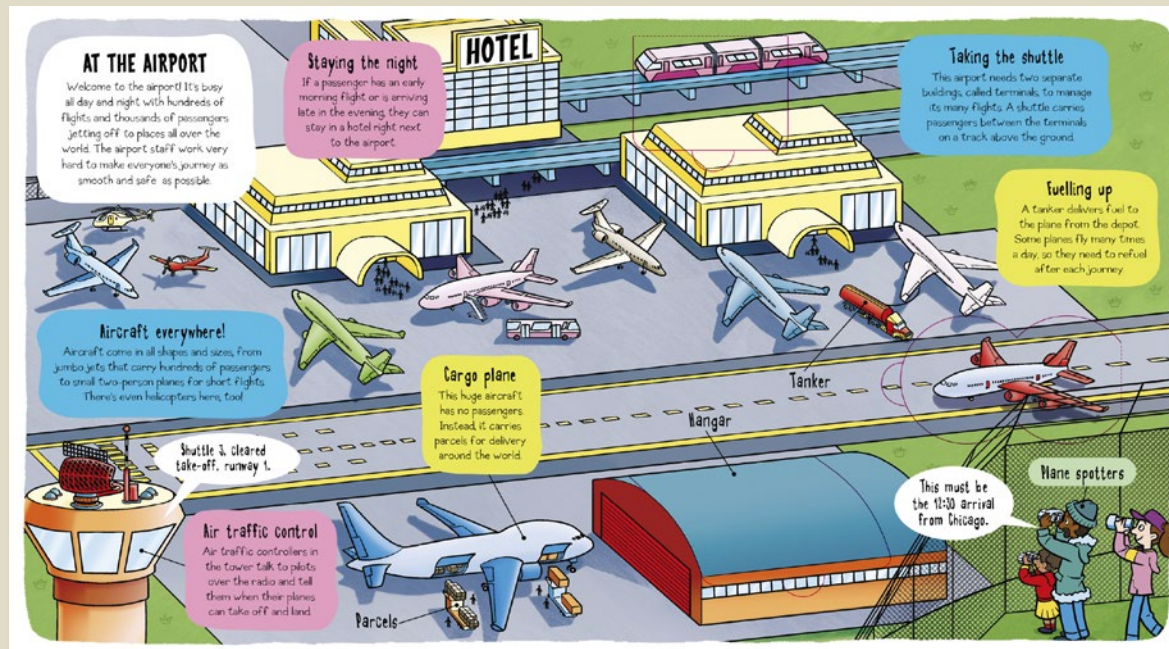
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- Introduces new concepts and tricky vocabulary in a fun, accessible way
- Perfect for the littlest book lovers as well as those just beginning to read

Little Explorers: Let's Go! Airport



Pub Date	04/01/2024
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800784970
H x W	220 x 200mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Dynamo Ltd.
Illustrator	Dynamo Ltd
Extent	16pp
Rights Available	World

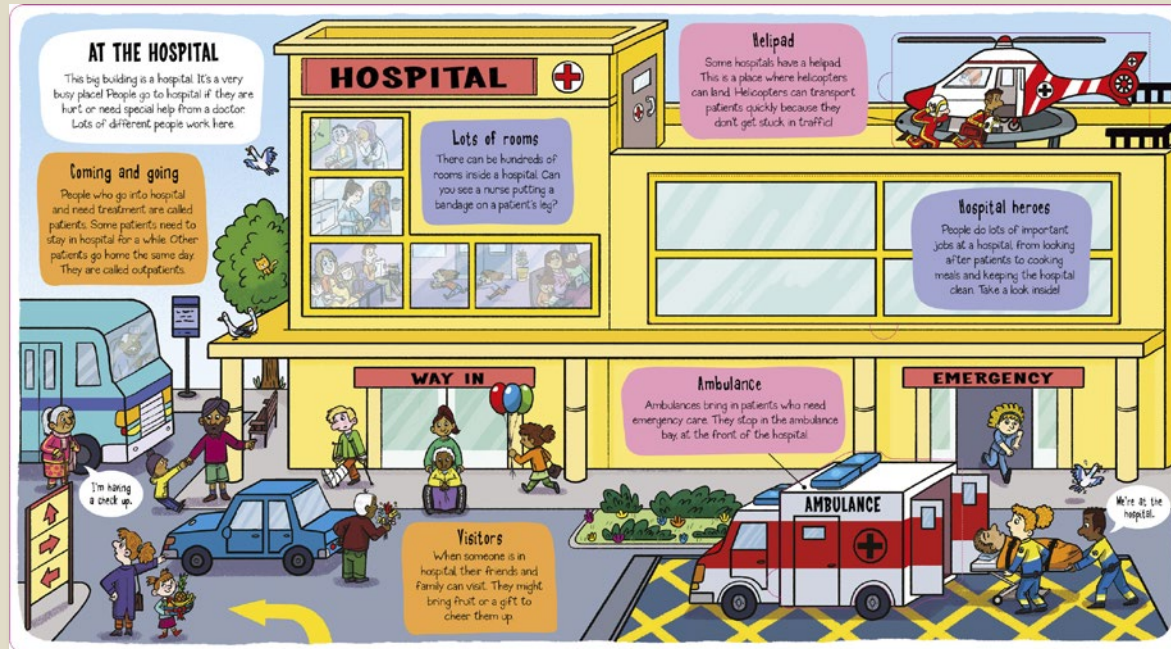
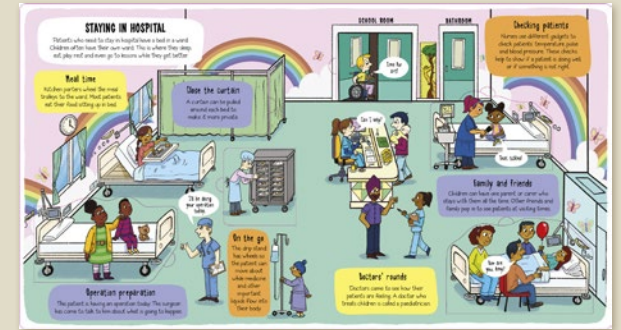
Little Explorers: Let's Go! Hospital



Explore a hospital with 30+ flaps

- New spin-off series of the bestselling LITTLE EXPLORERS novelty non-fiction series, which has sold more than 1.25 MILLION copies worldwide
- This series explores familiar places we go. Future titles will explore a Fire Station and Airport.
- More than 30 sturdy flaps to lift
- Fun, child-friendly artwork with a diverse range of people
- Introduces new concepts and vocabulary in a simple and accessible way
- Ideal for the littlest book lovers as well as those starting to read independently
- CONTENTS: Welcome to the Hospital; Arriving; Outpatient Department; Emergency!; Broken Bones (Radiology); Staying in Hospital (children's ward); Having an Operation; Having a Baby; Lots of Jobs (other jobs in the hospital)

Little Explorers: Let's Go! Hospital



Pub Date	27/04/2023
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800781351
H x W	220 x 200mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Catherine Ard
Illustrator	Ben Whitehouse
Extent	16pp
Rights Available	World

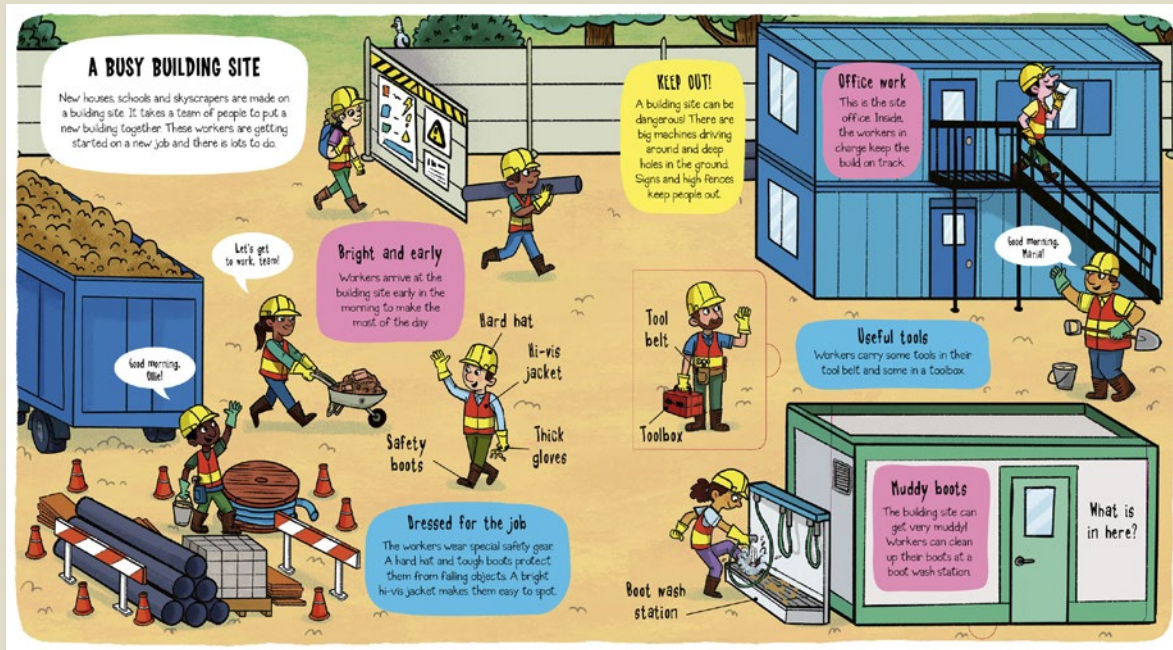
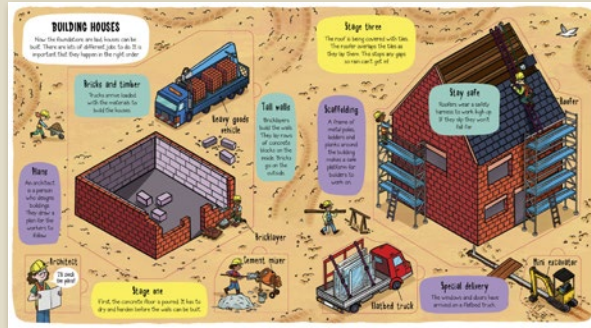
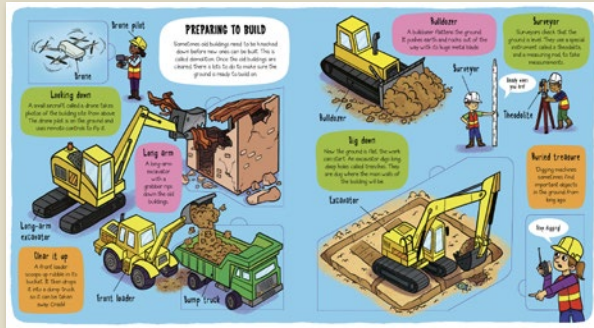
Little Explorers: Let's Go! Building Site



Explore a building site with 30+ flaps

- New spin-off series of the bestselling novelty non-fiction LITTLE EXPLORERS, which have sold more than 1.25 MILLION copies worldwide
- This series explores familiar places we go. Future titles will explore a Fire Station and Airport.
- More than 30 sturdy flaps to lift
- Fun, child-friendly artwork with a diverse range of people
- Introduces new concepts and vocabulary in a simple and accessible way
- Ideal for the littlest book lovers as well as those starting to read independently
- CONTENTS: Welcome to the Building Site; Preparing to Build; Building New Homes; Heat, Power and Water; A New Road; Building A Tower; Amazing Machines; Tidy-Up Time

Little Explorers: Let's Go! Building Site



Pub Date	27/04/2023
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800782181
H x W	220 x 200mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Catherine Ard
Illustrator	Ben Whitehouse
Extent	16pp
Rights Available	World

Little Explorers: Food



Take a bite into the tasty world of food, with more than 30 flaps to lift and explore!

- More than 30 sturdy flaps to lift reveal interesting and fun facts, helping kids engage with the topic.
- A popular non-fiction series that relates non-fiction facts in a fun and entertaining manner, the *Little Explorers* series has sold over 1.25 million copies worldwide.
- Introduces new concepts and vocabulary in a simple and accessible way.
- With bright and child-friendly artwork that complements the conversational text.

Little Explorers: Food

FOOD AND YOU

If you ate the same food every day, it could get pretty boring. You could be good for you, but it's important to make a mix of different types of food to stay healthy.

Healthy and Vegetables
 Try to drink lots of water every day.

Starch
 Starchy foods give you energy. They are found in bread, pasta, rice, potatoes, and cereals.

Protein
 Protein helps you grow and stay healthy. It is found in meat, fish, eggs, and beans.

Sugars
 Sugar gives you energy, but too much can be bad for your teeth and health. It is found in sweets, cakes, and soft drinks.

DIFFERENT DIETS

People across the world eat different kinds of food as part of their normal diet. This is called their diet. There are lots of different diets, and here are just a few of them.

Vegetarian
 Vegetarians eat food that does not come from animals. They eat plants, fruits, and grains.

Flexitarian
 Flexitarians eat a mix of plant-based and animal-based foods.

Raw
 Raw food diets focus on eating uncooked, unprocessed plant-based foods.

Raw Vegan
 Raw vegans eat only uncooked, unprocessed plant-based foods.

Raw Fruitarian
 Raw fruitarians eat only uncooked fruits and vegetables.

Raw Paleo
 Raw paleo diets focus on eating uncooked, unprocessed animal-based and plant-based foods.

Raw Primal
 Raw primal diets focus on eating uncooked, unprocessed animal-based and plant-based foods.

Raw Carnivore
 Raw carnivore diets focus on eating uncooked, unprocessed animal-based foods.

Raw Ketogenic
 Raw ketogenic diets focus on eating uncooked, unprocessed animal-based and plant-based foods.

Raw Paleo Primal
 Raw paleo primal diets focus on eating uncooked, unprocessed animal-based and plant-based foods.

Raw Carnivore Primal
 Raw carnivore primal diets focus on eating uncooked, unprocessed animal-based foods.

Raw Ketogenic Primal
 Raw ketogenic primal diets focus on eating uncooked, unprocessed animal-based and plant-based foods.

FOOD THROUGH TIME

It's hard to think about how far back in time you can go. But if you think about it, you can go as far back as you want. And you can see how food has changed over time.

1500 BC
 The first people to grow crops were in the Middle East. They grew wheat and barley. They used them to make bread and beer.

1000 BC
 The first people to grow rice were in China. They used it to make rice porridge and rice cakes.

500 BC
 The first people to grow corn were in Mexico. They used it to make cornmeal and corn porridge.

1000 AD
 The first people to grow potatoes were in the Andes. They used them to make potato soup and potato bread.

1500 AD
 The first people to grow sugar cane were in the Caribbean. They used it to make sugar and molasses.

1800 AD
 The first people to grow coffee were in Ethiopia. They used it to make coffee and coffee powder.

1900 AD
 The first people to grow soybeans were in China. They used them to make soy sauce and soy milk.

2000 AD
 The first people to grow avocados were in Mexico. They used them to make guacamole and avocado oil.

2020 AD
 The first people to grow mushrooms were in the Philippines. They used them to make mushroom soup and mushroom pizza.

2100 AD
 The first people to grow seaweed were in Japan. They used it to make seaweed soup and seaweed salad.

2200 AD
 The first people to grow algae were in the United States. They used them to make algae oil and algae protein.

2300 AD
 The first people to grow insects were in the United States. They used them to make insect flour and insect protein.

2400 AD
 The first people to grow lab-grown meat were in the United States. They used it to make lab-grown burger and lab-grown chicken.

2500 AD
 The first people to grow 3D-printed food were in the United States. They used it to make 3D-printed pizza and 3D-printed pasta.

2600 AD
 The first people to grow personalized food were in the United States. They used it to make personalized pizza and personalized pasta.

2700 AD
 The first people to grow edible buildings were in the United States. They used them to make edible houses and edible schools.

2800 AD
 The first people to grow edible cars were in the United States. They used them to make edible cars and edible trucks.

2900 AD
 The first people to grow edible planes were in the United States. They used them to make edible planes and edible jets.

3000 AD
 The first people to grow edible spaceships were in the United States. They used them to make edible spaceships and edible rockets.

FINDING FOOD

Where does food come from? It's a big question. But if you think about it, you can see how food is made. From the farm to the table, it's a long journey.

Planting
 Farmers plant seeds in the ground. They use tractors and plows to prepare the soil.

Harvesting
 Farmers use machines to harvest their crops. They use combine harvesters and tractors.

Transport
 Farmers use trucks and trains to transport their crops to the market. They use refrigerated trucks and trains to keep the food fresh.

Processing
 Farmers use factories to process their crops. They use machines to make flour, sugar, and other food products.

Storage
 Farmers use warehouses to store their crops. They use refrigerated warehouses to keep the food fresh.

Marketing
 Farmers use stores and markets to sell their crops. They use signs and advertisements to attract customers.

Consumption
 People eat the food that farmers produce. They use it to make meals and snacks.

Recycling
 People recycle the food that they eat. They use compost and other methods to recycle food waste.

FABULOUS FOOD!

Food can be yummy in your tummy, but what is it really? Food is your body's fuel. It is the energy that helps you move, think, and play. When you run out of fuel, you need to fill up! We all need food to live.

Nutrients

Nutrients are important things found in food. Your body needs them to grow and survive. Nutrients can be vitamins, minerals, carbohydrates, proteins, fats, and water.

VITAMINS

Vitamins help your body work as it should. There are 13 known vitamins and they all have different jobs.

Vitamin C is in fruits such as oranges. It helps keep you healthy.

MINERALS

Minerals are a bit like vitamins. They help the body work well.

Iron is an important mineral found in meat and spinach.

CARBOHYDRATES

This is where a lot of your energy comes from. The body breaks down carbohydrates into a substance called glucose, which acts as fuel. Carbohydrates are found in foods such as whole grains and potatoes.

PROTEINS

Proteins are like building blocks that help your body grow. They can be found in eggs and beans.

FATS

Fats can provide energy and help the body absorb important vitamins. Healthy fats can be found in foods such as nuts and fish.

Have you ever heard your stomach growl when you're hungry? This is a signal that your body needs more food! Your stomach also sends signals to the brain to tell you to eat.

THE DIGESTION QUESTION

How does the food you eat turn into energy inside your body? And where does it go? This process is called digestion. Together, the parts of your body that help break down and use food are called the digestive system.

Mouth
 This is where it all starts. You take a bite and crush up food with your strong teeth. Munch, crunch, munch!

Desophagus
 Food travels down, down down the tube.

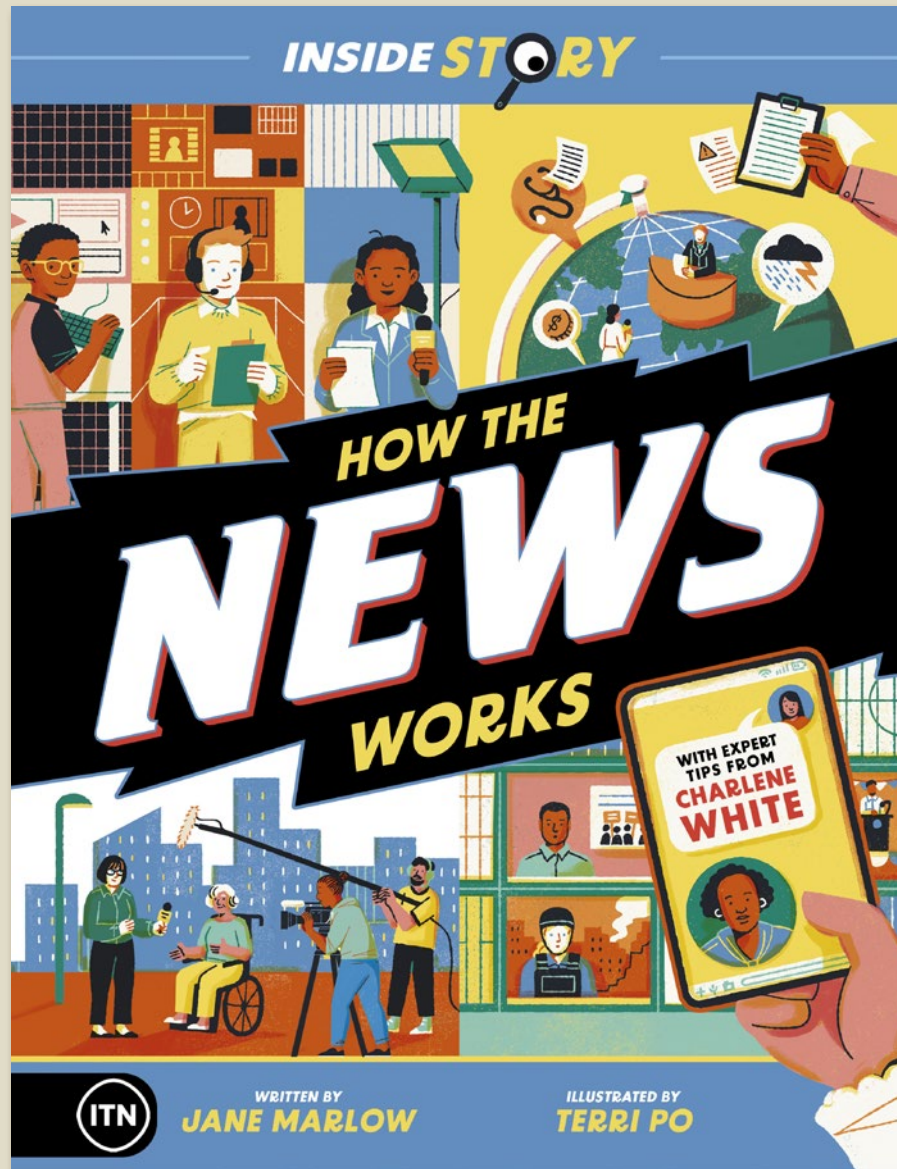
Stomach
 The stomach stores food, mixing it with acid and enzymes.

Intestines
 The sticky liquid moves through the intestines. Nutrients are absorbed into the bloodstream and taken to other parts of the body.

Large intestine

Pub Date	02/01/2025
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800783256
H x W	220 x 200mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Dynamo Ltd.
Illustrator	Dynamo Ltd
Extent	16pp
Word Count	3000 words
Files To Printer	20/05/2024
Freight On Board	26/08/2024
Rights Available	World

Inside Story: How the News Works



Get the inside story on today's most important topics and learn to navigate the news like a pro!

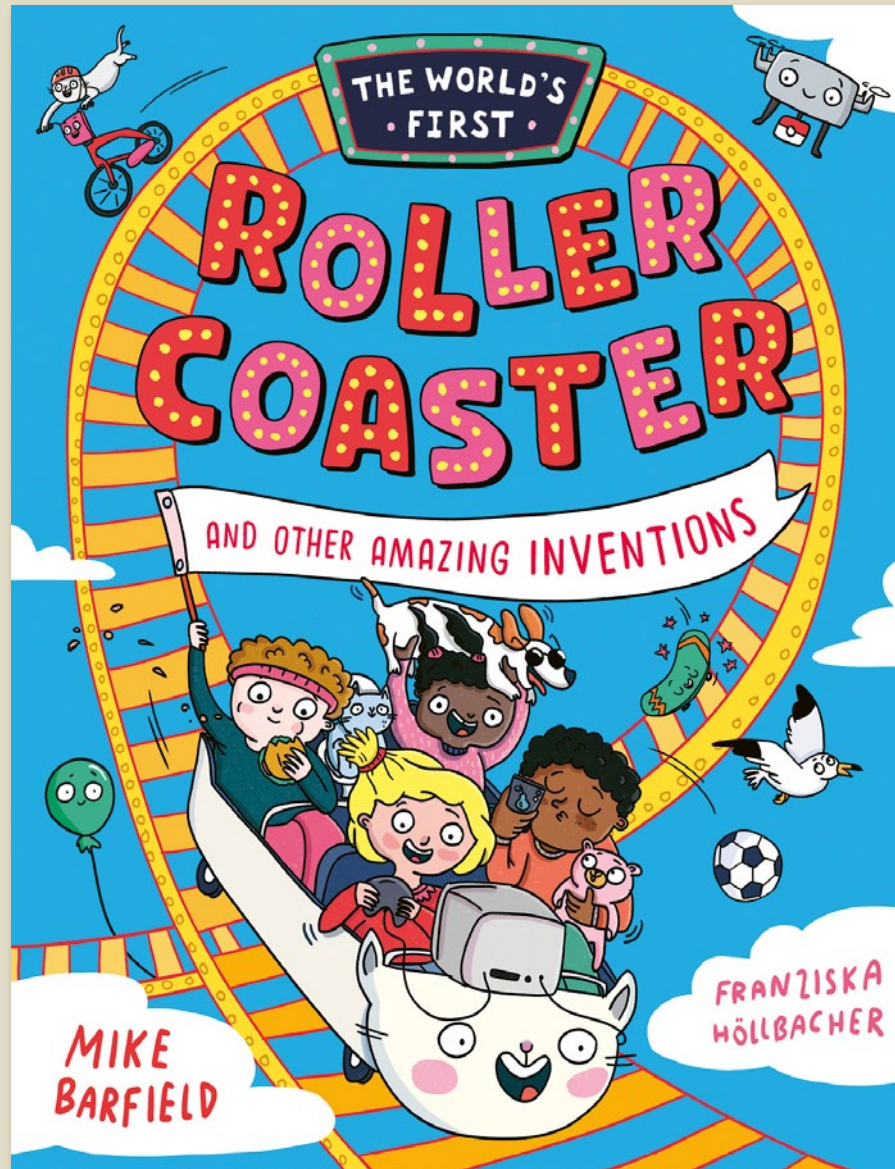
- An all-encompassing, no-nonsense guide to the news industry, looking at how news is made, what and who it's for, what to look out for when digesting news and tips on how to be a savvy news-consumer.
- Written by expert authors from ITN news team, including tips from ITV's Charlene White. Informed by lived experiences of real journalists from across the news sector.
- News from a global perspective: look at key moments in news history and stories that shaped the world from Europe, America, China, Indonesia, India and more.

Inside Story: How the News Works



Pub Date	01/02/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800782594
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	ITN Productions
Illustrator	Terri Po
Extent	64pp
Freight On Board	16/11/2023
Rights Available	World

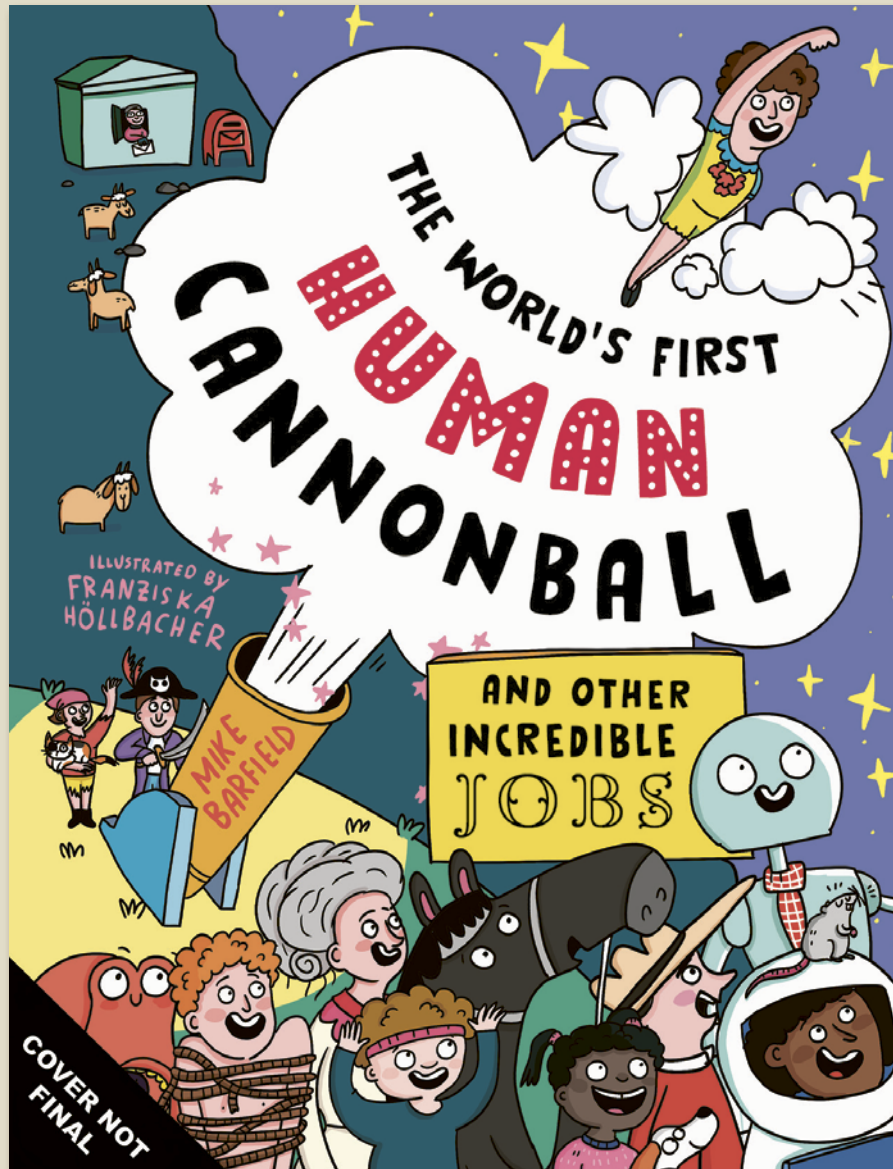
The World's First Rollercoaster



Amazing inventions stories in comic-book form by Blue Peter Award-winner Mike Barfield.

- An irresistible way into science and technology with a dash of history from the brilliant Mike Barfield, author of *A Day in the Life of a Poo, a Gnu and You*, winner of the 2021 Blue Peter Award for a Book With Facts. Mike's books have sold in over 40 territories.
- Featuring the greatest inventions in architecture, travel, the home, food, fashion, toys, sports, technology and more, this book is packed with facts for curious minds. Includes tips on sending in a patent and profiles of young inventors alongside greats such as Diebedo Kere, Bertha Benz, Percy Spencer, Momofuku Ando, Kano Jigoro and Jawed Karim.

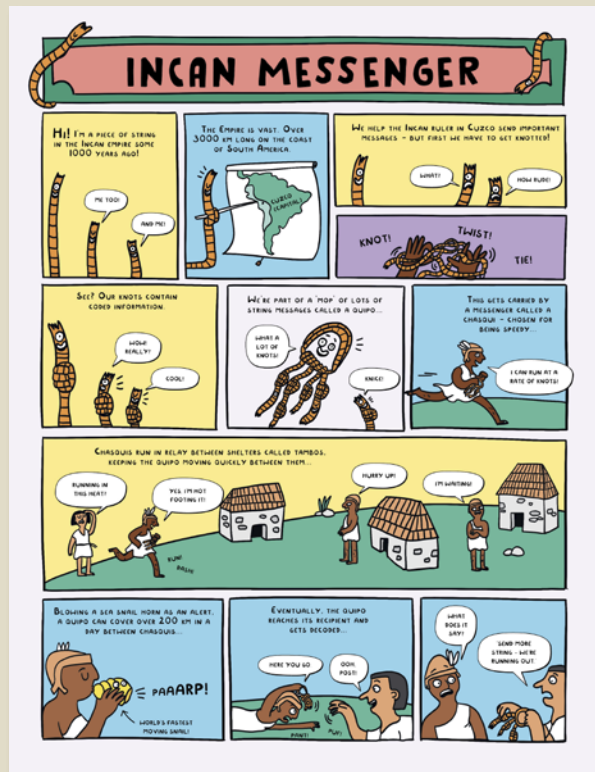
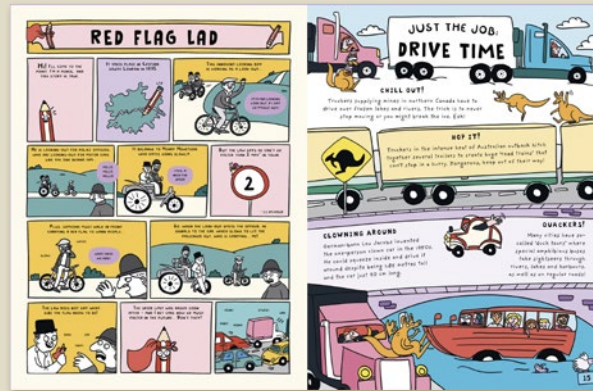
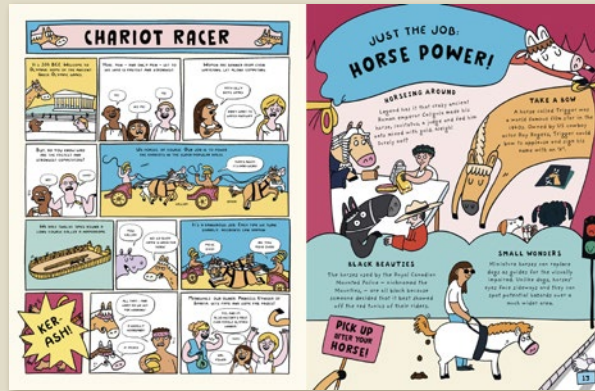
The World's First Human Cannonball



Roll up, roll up! Get your tickets for a whirlwind tour through history's weirdest and wackiest jobs!

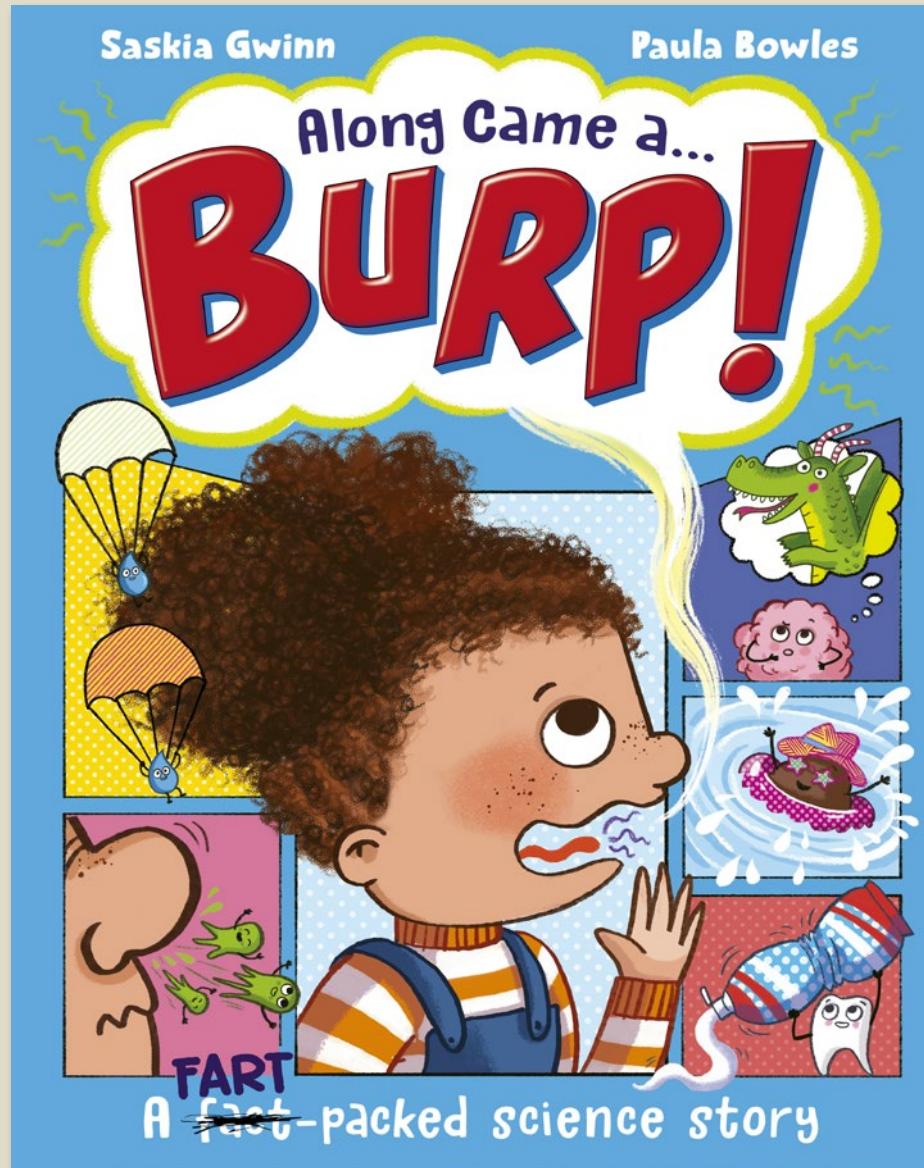
- An irresistible exposé into the world of work from the brilliant Mike Barfield, author of *A Day in the Life of a Poo*, *a Gnu and You*, winner of the 2021 Blue Peter Award for a Book with Facts.
- Featuring the weirdest and wackiest jobs throughout the ages, this book is packed with facts for curious minds. Includes jobs in travel, science and sport, as well as the worst jobs in history... and some of the more curious jobs of today!

The World's First Human Cannonball



Pub Date	03/04/2025
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800783737
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Mike Barfield
Extent	96pp
Word Count	7000 words
Translation Files	22/07/2024
Files To Printer	11/11/2024
Freight On Board	30/01/2025
Rights Available	World

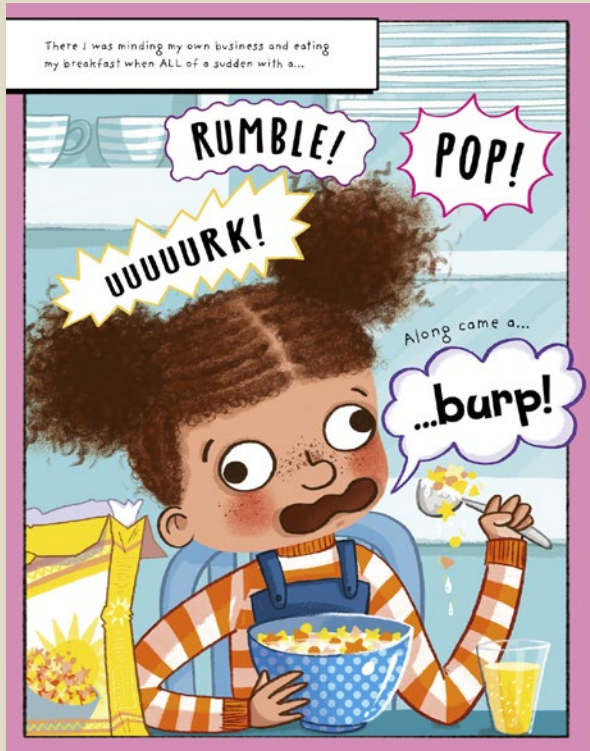
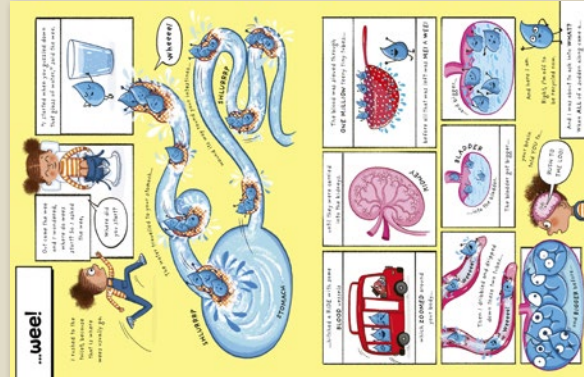
Along Came a... Burp!



A laugh-out-loud science storybook all about the human body!

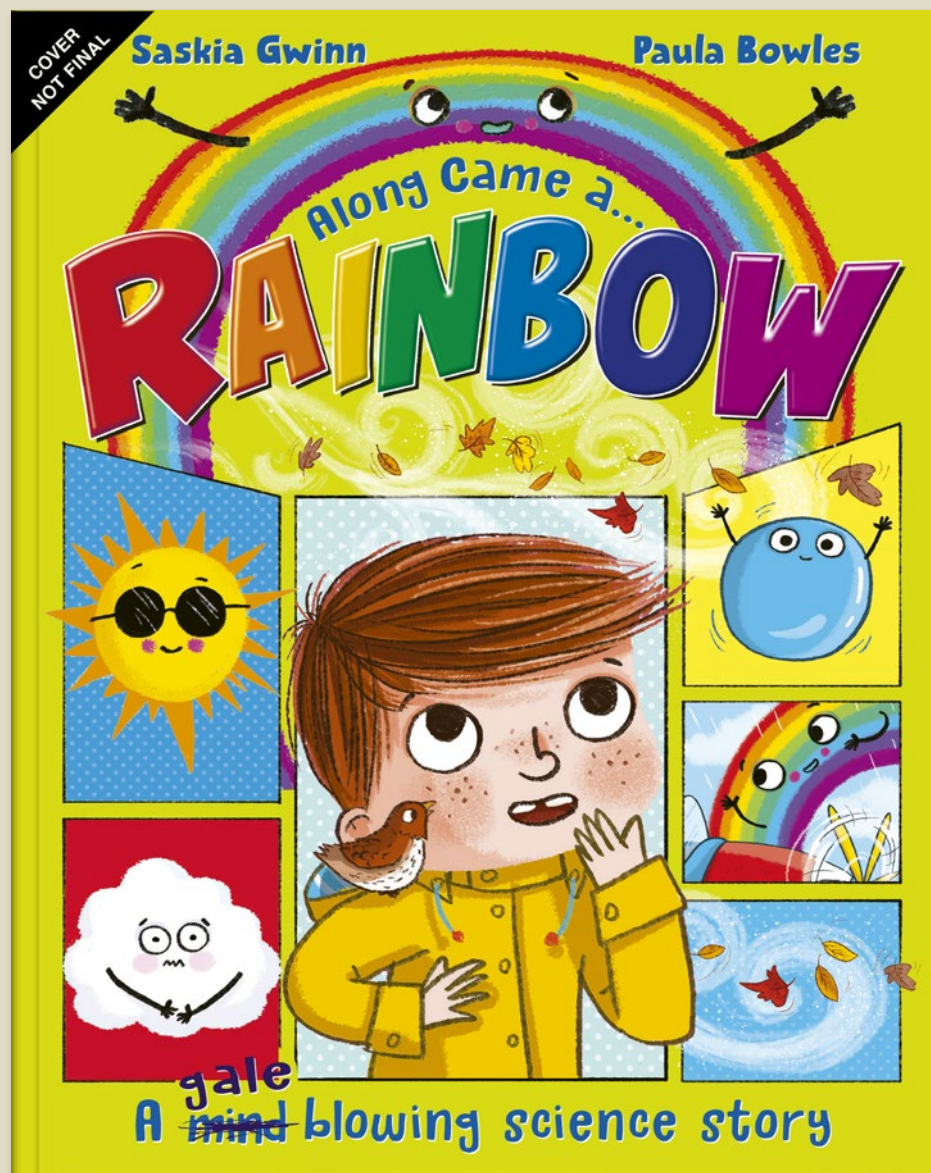
- A fun, fact, and fart-packed picture book approach to early science for readers 4+.
- Graphic-novel-style layouts present facts in memorable and hilarious fashion.
- Paula Bowles's artwork is an explosion of colour, bringing to life a zany cast of anatomical characters, from stinky poos, to friendly farts, to super-speedy sneezes. Paula was shortlisted for the Indie Book Awards 2023 and The Alligators Mouth Award 2023.
- With warm, funny text by rising-star Saskia Gwinn (author of *Scientists are Saving the World* and *I am Not the Easter Bunny*).

Along Came a... Burp!



Pub Date	04/07/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800785175
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Saskia Gwinn
Illustrator	Paula Bowles
Extent	48pp
Word Count	2585 words
Freight On Board	18/04/2024
Rights Available	World

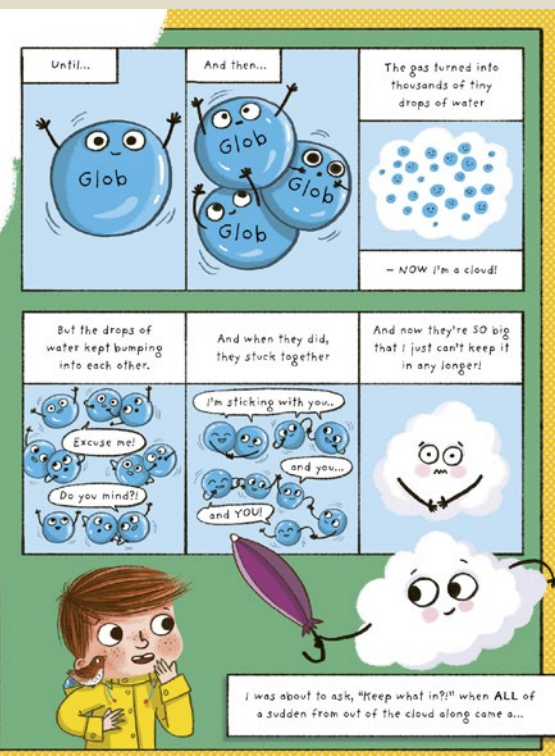
Along Came a... Rainbow!



A laugh-out-loud science story all about the weather!

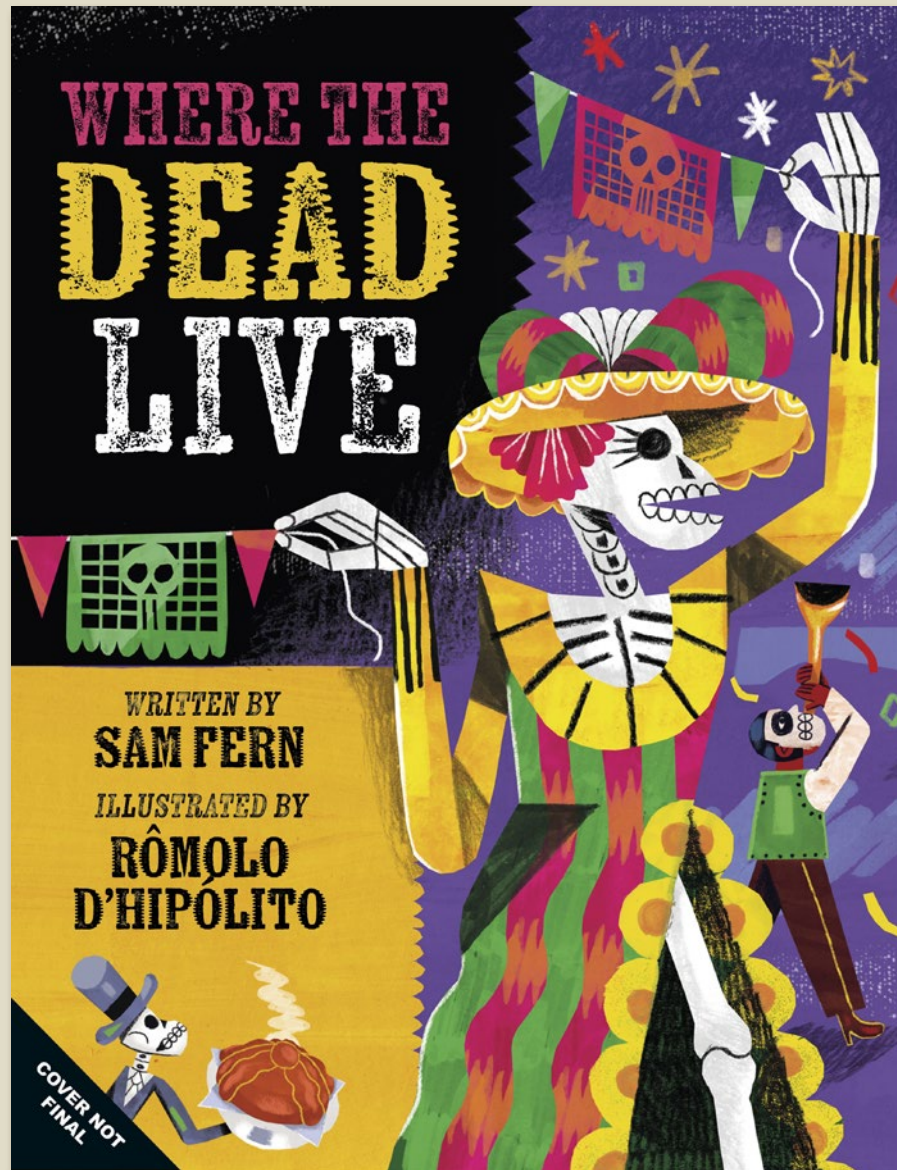
- A fun, fact, and fart-packed picture book approach to early science for readers 4+.
- Graphic-novel-style layouts present facts in memorable and hilarious fashion.
- Paula Bowles's artwork is an explosion of colour, bringing to life a zany cast of anatomical characters, from stinky poos, to friendly farts, to super-speedy sneezes. Paula was shortlisted for the Indie Book Awards 2023 and The Alligators Mouth Award 2023.
- With warm, funny text by rising-star Saskia Gwinn (author of *Scientists are Saving the World* and *I am Not the Easter Bunny*).

Along Came a... Rainbow!



Pub Date	03/07/2025
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800785458
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Saskia Gwinn
Illustrator	Paula Bowles
Extent	48pp
Word Count	2500 words
Translation Files	21/10/2024
Files To Printer	10/02/2025
Freight On Board	01/05/2025
Rights Available	World

Where the Dead Live



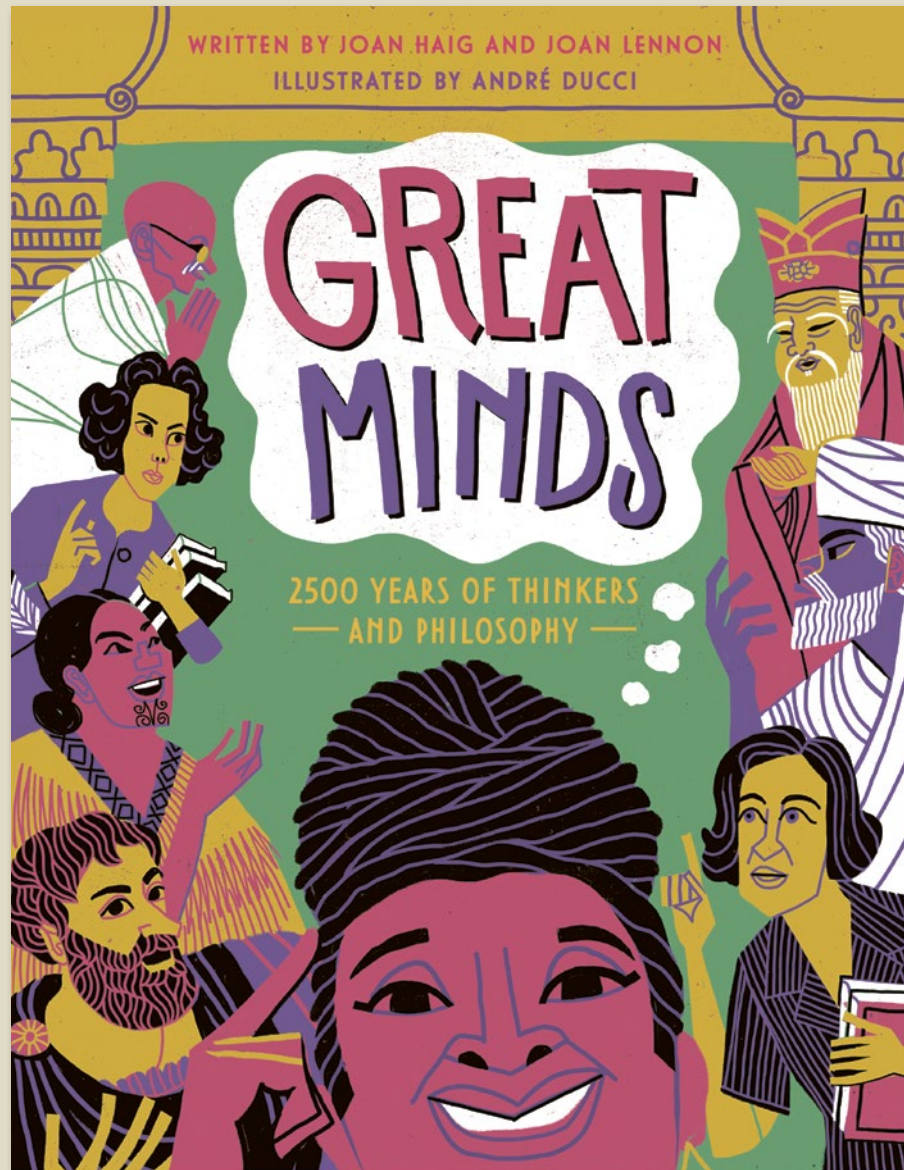
An illustrated guide to the most wondrous and downright spooky homes for those without heartbeats

- A powerful and heartfelt exploration that shines light on different cultural traditions, celebrations and mythologies around death.
- With vibrant illustrations by Brazilian artist Rômolo D'Hipólito, this book is a celebration of the afterlife and our connection to it.

Where the Dead Live



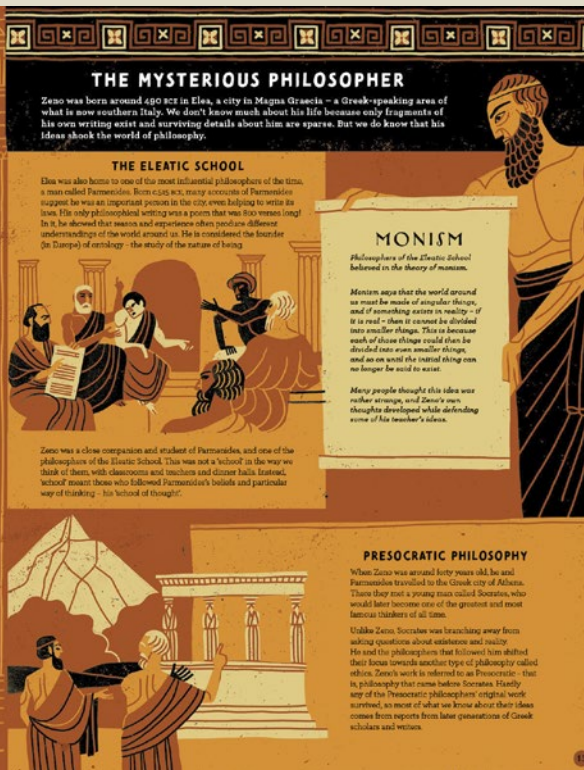
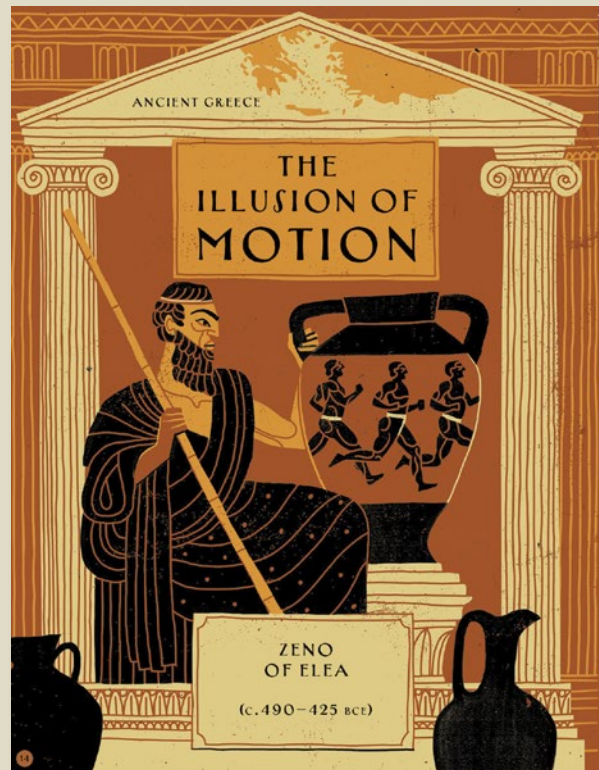
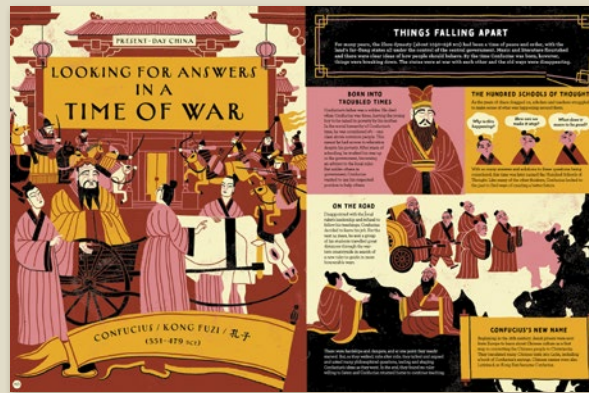
Pub Date	21/08/2025
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800788411
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Sam Fern
Illustrator	Rômolo D'Hipólito
Extent	64pp
Word Count	8000 words
Translation Files	09/12/2024
Files To Printer	31/03/2025
Freight On Board	05/06/2025
Rights Available	World



Over 2500 years of incredible ideas from some of the world's greatest minds.

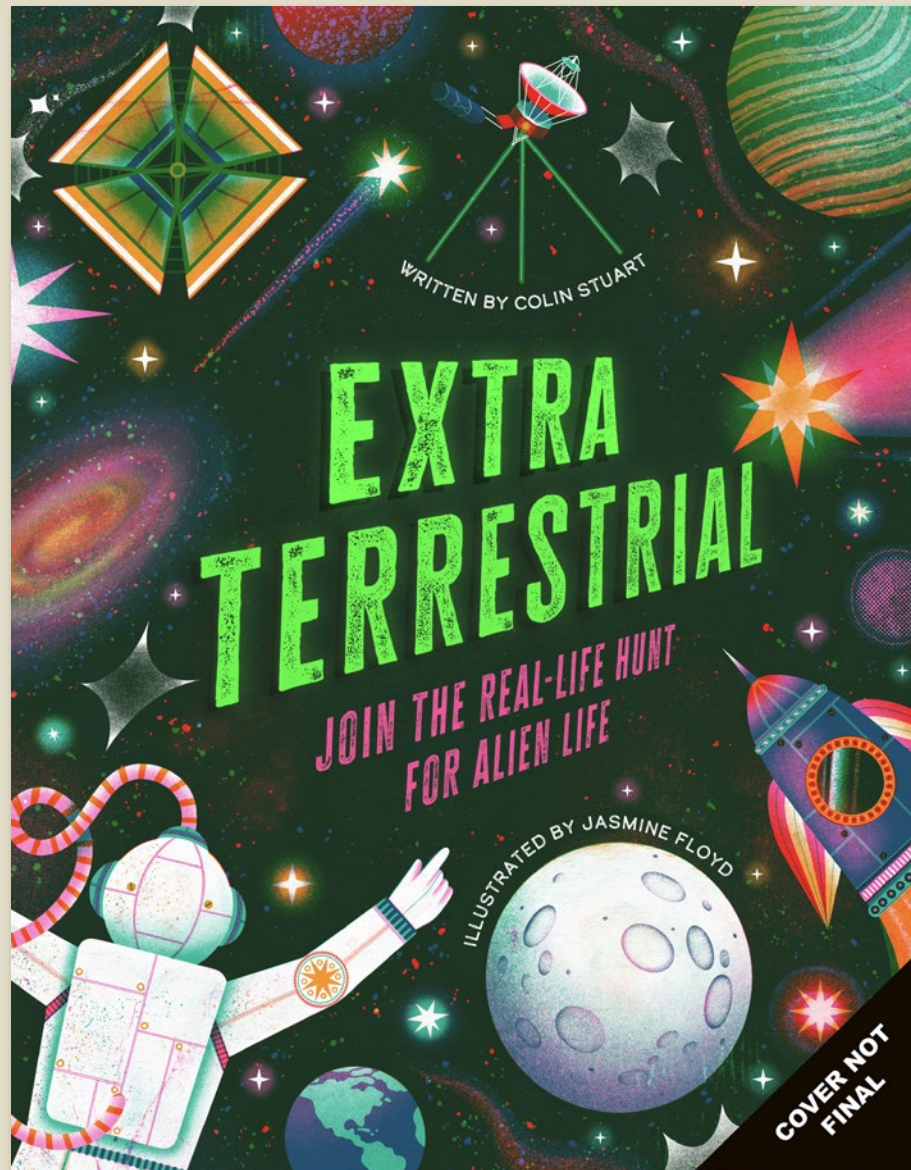
- Contents1. Looking for answers in a time of war (Confucius)2. The illusion of motion (Zeno of Elea)3. The Socratics (Socrates, Plato, Aristotle)4. Being a bridge (Ibn Rusdh/Averroës)5. The man who thought in a cave (Zera Yacob)6. The age of reason (Rene Descartes, Jeremy Bentham, Mary Wollstonecraft)7. To change the world (Karl Marx)8. Experiments with Truth (Gandhi)9. The existence of nothing (Nishida Kitaro)10. We are the symbol makers (Susanne Langer)11. The trolley problem (Philippa Foot)12. African philosophy (Henry Odera Oruka)13. People of the long white cloud (Maori philosophy)14. Animals and us (Mary Midgley)15. An accident at the crossroads (Kimberlé Crenshaw Williams)

Great Minds



Pub Date	14/09/2023
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800783539
H x W	280 x 216mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Joan Dritsas Haig Joan Lennon
Illustrator	André Ducci
Extent	80pp
Word Count	20000 words
Rights Available	World

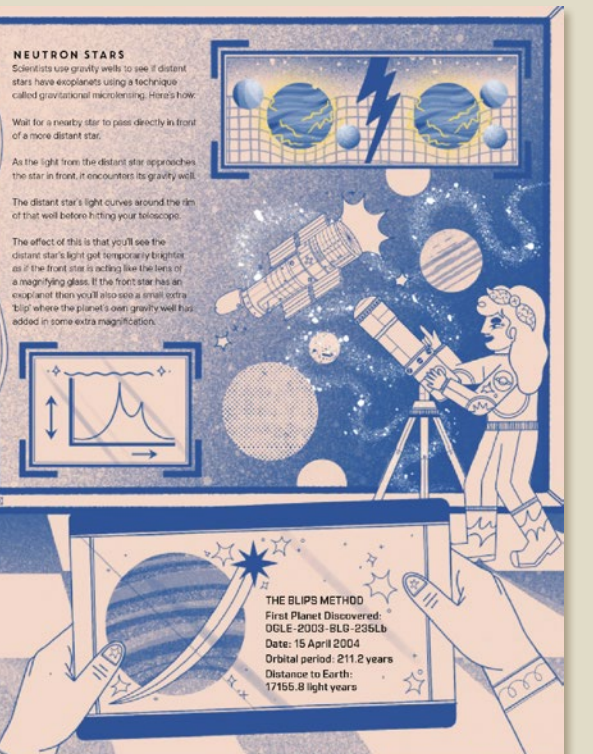
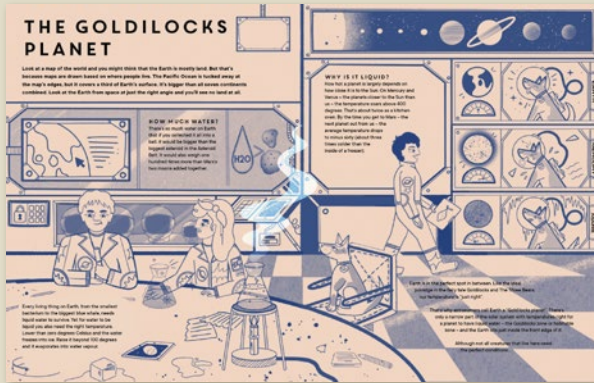
Extra Terrestrial



Do aliens exist? Join the real-life hunt for alien life!

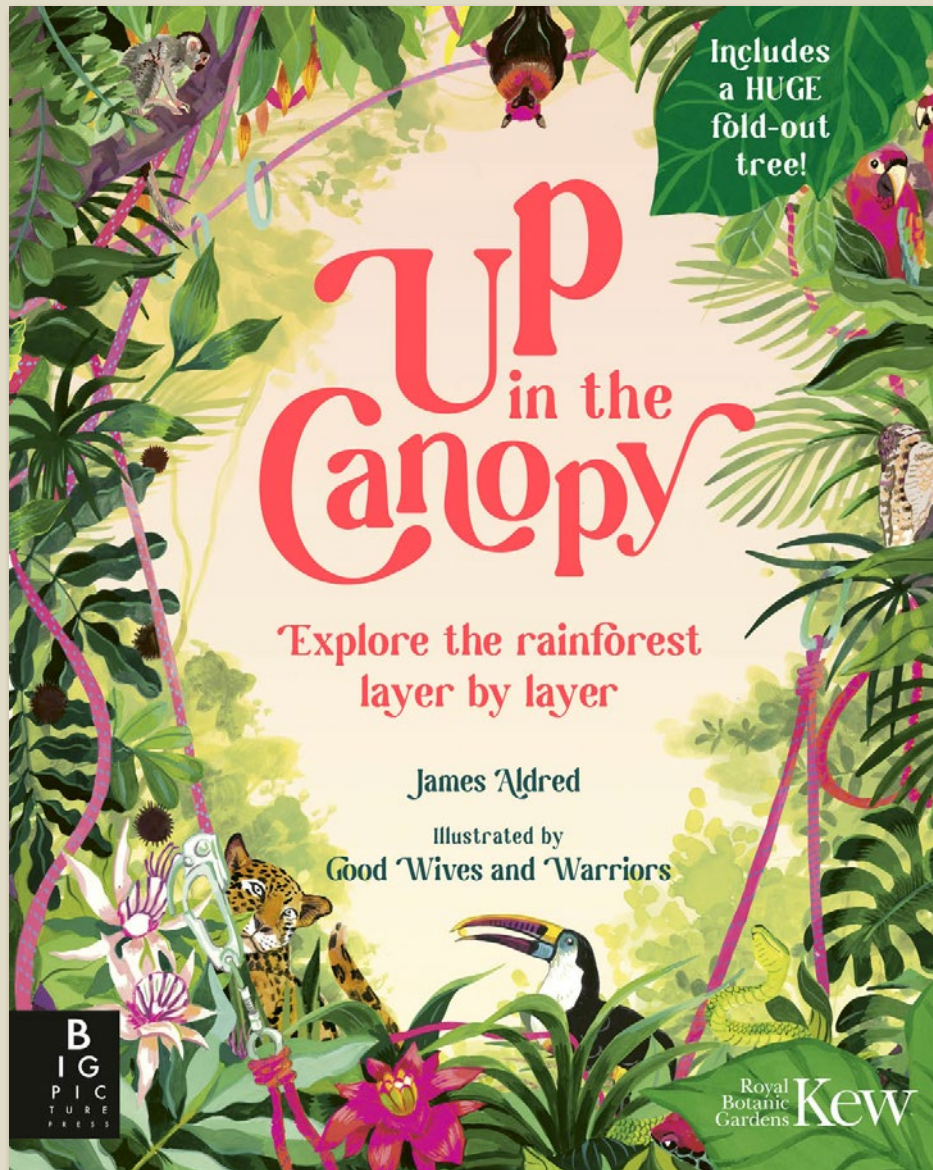
- Written by highly acclaimed science author, and Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, Colin Stuart, after who the asteroid (15347) Colinstuart is named in recognition of his efforts to popularise astronomy.
- Sample contents: Section 1 (Earth): No Place Like Home / Section 2 (Exoplanets & Techniques): Alien Hunter's Toolkit / Section 3 (Types found): Exoplanet File / Section 4 (Alien life): Searching for Alien Life
- Illustrated by the wonderfully talented Jasmine Floyd known for her vibrant colours and psychedelic vibes!

Extra Terrestrial



Pub Date	11/09/2025
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800784611
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Colin Stuart
Illustrator	Jasmine Floyd
Extent	64pp
Word Count	9000 words
Translation Files	30/12/2024
Files To Printer	21/04/2025
Freight On Board	26/06/2025
Rights Available	World

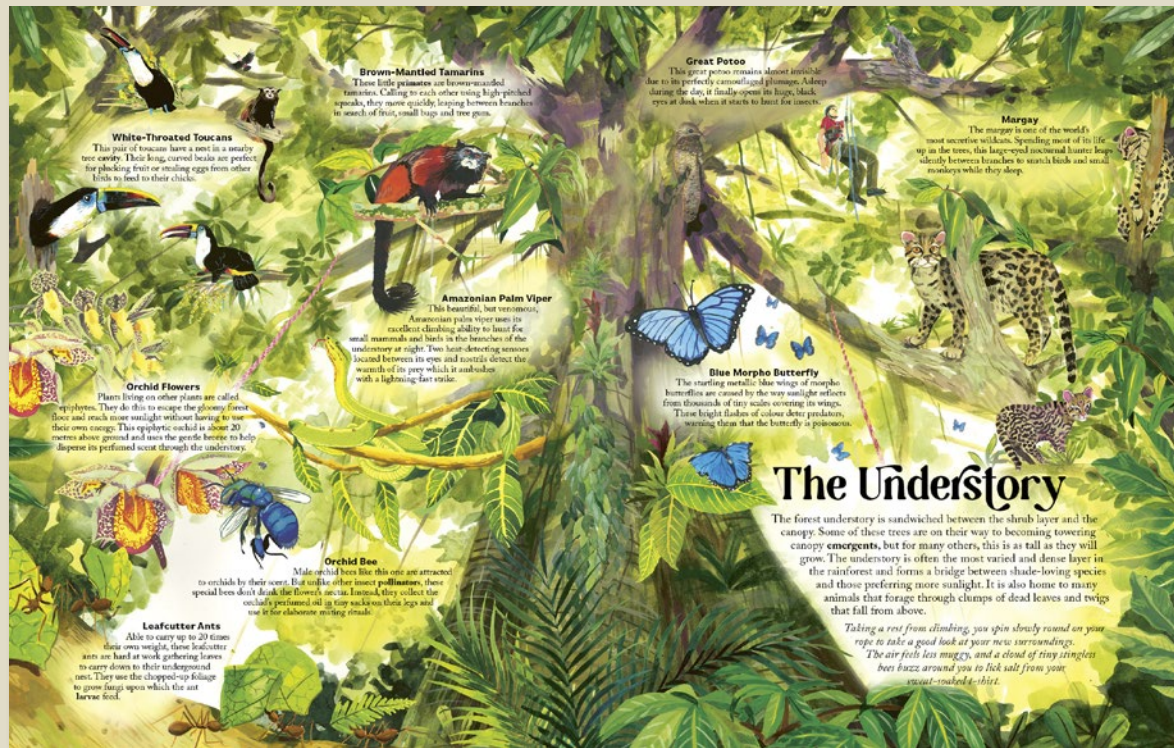
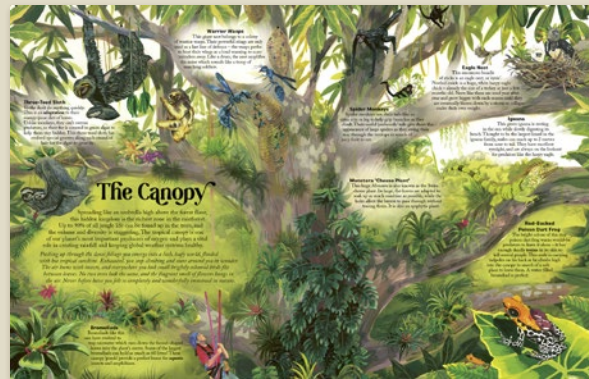
Up in the Canopy



Explore the jungle layer by layer with a huge fold-out surprise at the end.

- James Aldred's book *The Goshawk Summer* won the 2022 James Cropper Wainwright Prize for Nature Writing.
- Written from the perspective of real-life Emmy-nominated cameraman and explorer, James Aldred
- Stunningly illustrated - with artwork as rich and dense as the rainforest itself
- Huge fold-out tree at the back of the book, which readers can pore over.
- Matt lam, fluoro pantone and spot UV finishes.

Up in the Canopy



Pub Date	20/07/2023
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781787419087
H x W	340 x 270mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	James Aldred
Illustrator	Good Wives and Warriors
Extent	20pp
Word Count	4319 words
Rights Available	World

Under the Starlit Sky



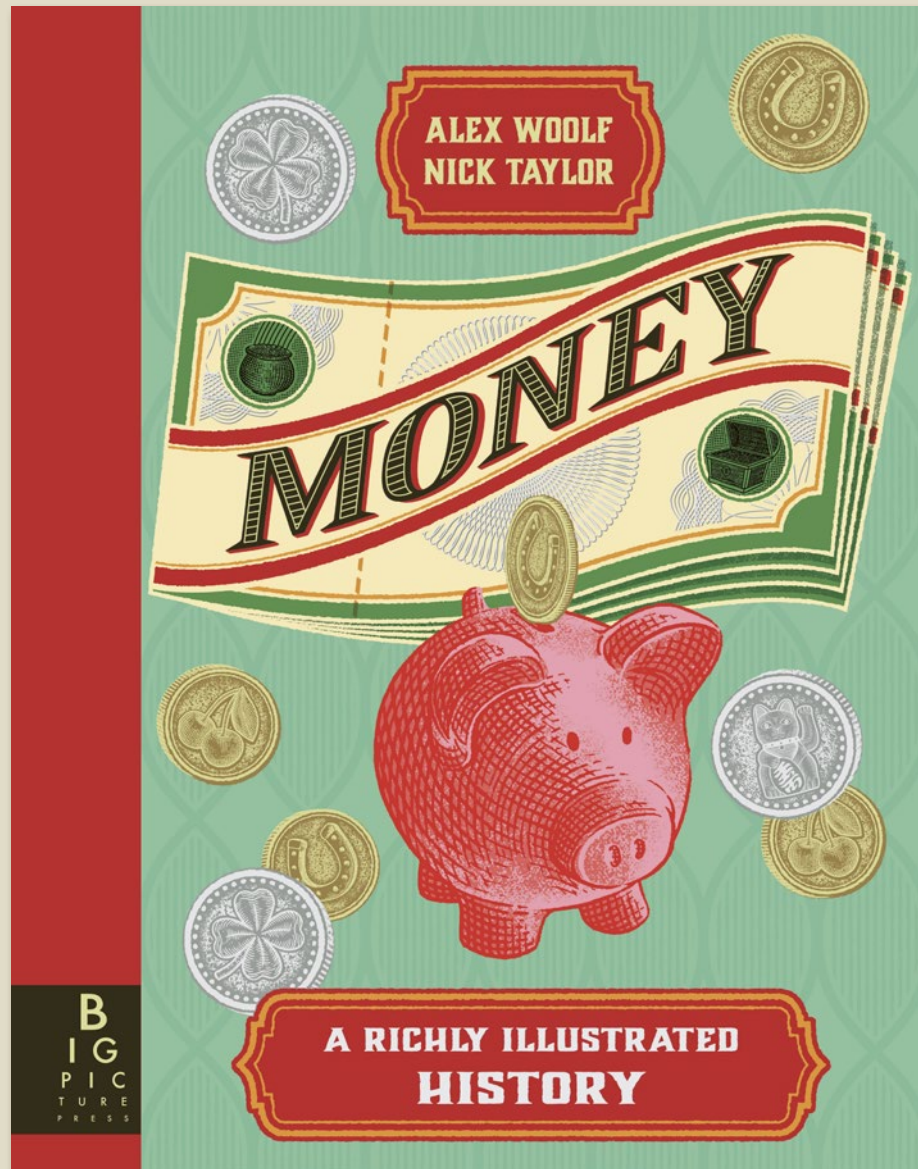
This beautifully illustrated book takes readers on a journey from the roots to the canopy of a majestic old oak tree, right in the heart of Europe's most ancient forest ... with a huge fold-out surprise on the final spread.

- The follow up title to the beautiful *Up in the Canopy*
- As told by real life explorer and tree climber, James Aldred (winner of the 2022 Wainwright Prize for Non-Fiction)
- Illustrated by award-winning duo *Good Wives and Warriors*.

Under the Starlit Sky



Pub Date	04/09/2025
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800787377
H x W	340 x 270mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	James Aldred
Illustrator	Good Wives and Warriors
Extent	20pp
Word Count	4300 words
Translation Files	20/01/2025
Files To Printer	14/04/2025
Freight On Board	19/06/2025
Rights Available	World



This visually extraordinary book presents the history of money as it has never been seen before - from coins to contactless, bankruptcy to billionaires

- Vibrant illustrations and dynamic layouts will appeal to the audience
- Digestible and easy-to-understand text by expert children's author, Alex Woolf.
- A global topic with growing relevance in today's world. There is a significant lack of publishing for children on this subject.
- Pantone and 100% foil cover finishes.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF MONEY

Money serves because it is traded, but this trade doesn't come out of nowhere. It has to be based on something. There are several reasons why money might be traded. Some money is traded because it is made of something valuable, such as gold or silver. This is called commodity money. Another kind is traded because it represents something valuable. This is called representative money. A third kind is traded simply because a government tells it is valuable. This is called fiat money.

COMMODITY MONEY

The earliest form of commodity money was cowrie shells. They were small, round, and easy to carry. They were used in many parts of the world. Commodity money is made from things that have value on their own. Examples include gold, silver, and salt. Commodity money is often used in places where there is no government or where the government is weak. It is also used in some parts of the world where there is no bank system.

REPRESENTATIVE MONEY

The earliest form of representative money was gold coins. They were made of gold and had a picture of a king on them. They were used in many parts of the world. Representative money is made from things that represent something valuable. Examples include gold coins, silver coins, and paper money. Representative money is often used in places where there is a government and a bank system.

FIAT MONEY

Fiat money is made from paper and is the most common form of money in the world. It is made from paper and has a picture of a king or queen on it. Fiat money is used in all countries that have a government and a bank system. It is the most common form of money in the world.

LEGAL TENDER

Legal tender is money that is accepted by law. It is the only form of money that is accepted by law. It is the only form of money that is accepted by law. It is the only form of money that is accepted by law.

CASE

Cash is money in physical form. It includes banknotes and coins. Cash is the most common form of money in the world. It is used in all countries that have a government and a bank system.

CURRENT

Current is money that is used in the present. It is the most common form of money in the world. It is used in all countries that have a government and a bank system.

A WORLD WITHOUT MONEY

To understand why money is useful, let's try to imagine a world without money. In such a world, the only way to get hold of the things you need would be to make or grow them, or steal them from other people. These people are called barter. Barter is the exchange of goods or services for other goods or services without using money.

BARTER AND GIFTS

Barter is the exchange of goods or services for other goods or services without using money. It is the most common form of money in the world. It is used in all countries that have a government and a bank system.

THE PEOPLES WITH BARTER

The people with barter are the most common form of money in the world. They are used in all countries that have a government and a bank system.

COMMODITY MONEY

Commodity money is made from things that have value on their own. Examples include gold, silver, and salt. Commodity money is often used in places where there is no government or where the government is weak.

WHAT MAKES A GOOD FORM OF MONEY?

The earliest form of money was very different to the money we use today. There was no paper or printing process or machines to make money. People had to make it with their hands. They used the natural world. All of the first forms of money were made of something that was valuable on its own. This is called commodity money.

COMMODITY MONEY

Commodity money is made from things that have value on their own. Examples include gold, silver, and salt. Commodity money is often used in places where there is no government or where the government is weak.

REPRESENTATIVE MONEY

Representative money is made from things that represent something valuable. Examples include gold coins, silver coins, and paper money. Representative money is often used in places where there is a government and a bank system.

FIAT MONEY

Fiat money is made from paper and is the most common form of money in the world. It is made from paper and has a picture of a king or queen on it. Fiat money is used in all countries that have a government and a bank system.

QUIRKY CURRENCIES

Many unusual objects were used as money in the era before notes and coins. These included foodstuffs such as barley, rice, corn and wheat. The Chinese used tea bricks to pay for things, whereas the Aztecs used cacao beans, and the peoples of ancient Africa and the Middle East measured value in coffee beans. The Mesopotamians kept sacks of grain in protected barns, much like the banks of today. When stored carefully, these foods could provide a reasonable store of value. But a storm or a bad harvest could wipe out your wealth.

MONEY YOU CAN EAT

Some surprising foods have been used as units of exchange in different parts of the world. Here are some of them.

BUTTER

The Pilgrims of America used several tubs aboard the Mayflower for use as money. During the Second World War, butter became a unit of exchange in Germany.

CHEESE

In Emilia Romagna in northern Italy, banks accept cheese as a form of money. Farmers can deposit sacks of Parmesan cheese with a bank as security for a cash loan.

EELS

Dried and smoked eels were used as money in medieval England, where they were often used to pay the rent.

COCONUTS

For the Kusa Yaku, who live on islands off the Caribbean coast of Panama, money is usually made from coconuts. They harvest coconuts for exchange for other goods.

EGGS

When Venetians were suffering from hyperinflation (see page 10) in 1800-1820, competitors often paid their workers bonuses in the form of eggs.

POTATO MASHERS

In ancient Cameroon, potato mashers were used as a currency. These heavy iron objects, called ensusbas, were shaped like a club.

KISSI PENNIES

The kissi penny was a currency used mainly in West Africa in the first half of the twentieth century. They were long iron rods, usually arranged in bundles of twenty. A cow could be bought for 30 or 40 bundles.

IRON SNAKES

The Lobi tribe of Burkina Faso used iron snakes as a currency. They would also attach them to their calves as a protection from snake bites and lightning.

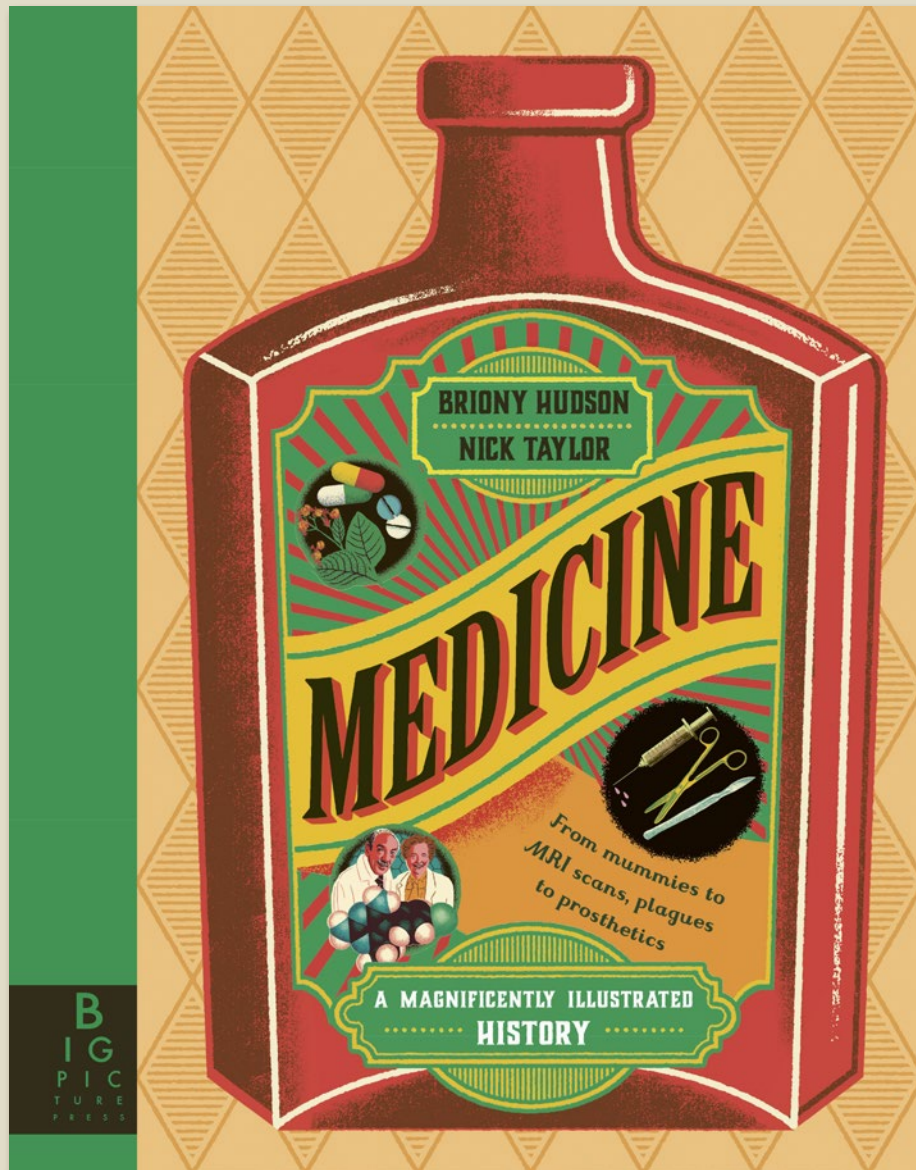
KNIVES

Large bronze knives circulated as currency in ancient China between 600 and 200 BCE. According to one story, this started when a prince who was running low on money to pay his troops allowed them to use their knives to pay for goods in the local village.

RAI STONES

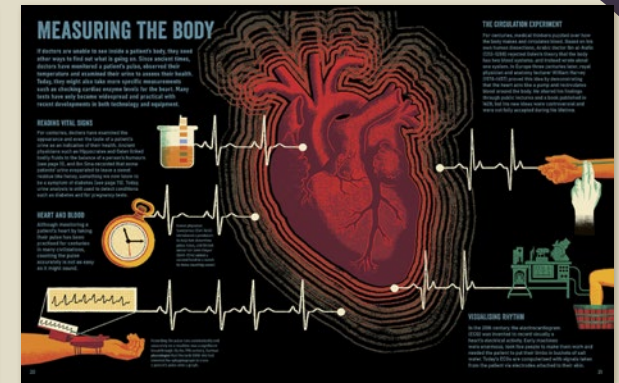
The small Pacific island of Yap possesses the world's biggest money. Rai stones are huge discs of rock weighing up to 8 tonnes each. The stones are rarely moved, and are not used for day-to-day transactions, but they change hands as ceremonial gifts, to forge alliances, resolve conflicts or to apologise for wrongdoing.

Pub Date	12/09/2024
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800785700
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Alex Woolf
Illustrator	Nick Taylor
Extent	80pp
Word Count	20000 words
Translation Files	13/05/2024
Files To Print	30/04/2024
Freight On Board	17/07/2024
Rights Available	World



This visually extraordinary book presents the history of medicine as it has never been seen before.

- Sample contents: The History of Medicine, Learning from the Past, Ancient Beliefs, Mental Health, How Medicines Work, Opening Up the Body, The Power of Plants, Malaria Medicines, Making Medicines, Poisons, Hospitals Through History, Early Surgery, Cholera, Plagues and Pandemics, Vaccination, D.I.Y. Medicine, Transplants, Prosthetics
- Expertly written by curator, lecturer and historian, Briony Hudson
- Striking artwork from Aquila artist Nick Taylor is sure to make this title stand out from the crowd
- Perfect for students but also the ideal gift book for general interest readers



Pub Date	18/08/2022
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781787419377
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Briony Hudson
Illustrator	Nick Taylor
Extent	80pp
Word Count	15000 words
Rights Available	World

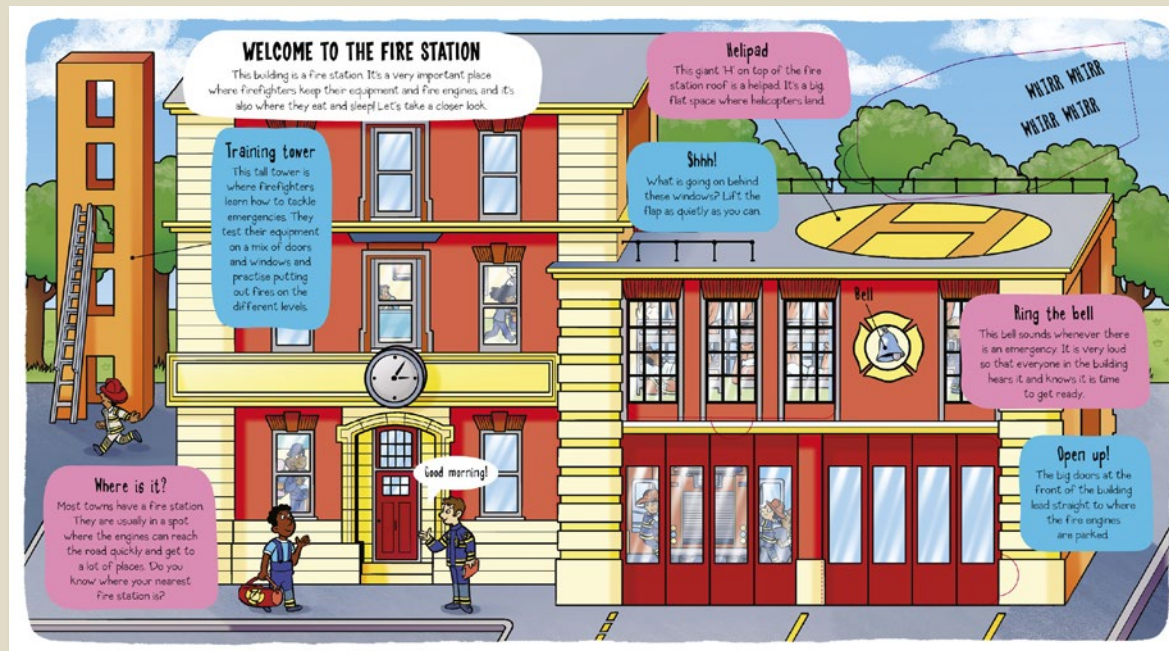
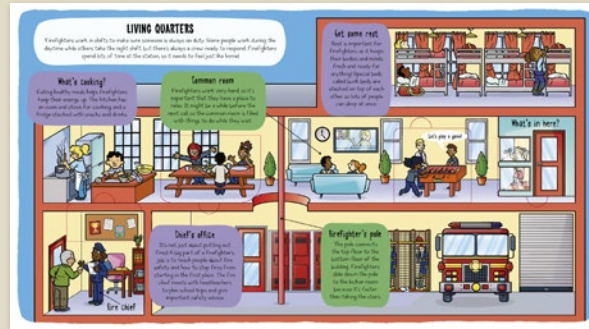
Little Explorers: Let's Go! Fire Station



Explore a busy fire station with 30+ flaps!

- Title 4 in the new spin-off series of the bestselling novelty non-fiction LITTLE EXPLORERS, which have sold more than 1.25 MILLION copies worldwide
- Featuring more than 30 sturdy flaps for little readers to lift and discover, allowing for full engagement with the topic
- Fun, stylish, child-friendly artwork features a range of diverse characters in each job role
- Introduces new concepts and tricky vocabulary in a fun, accessible way
- Perfect for the littlest book lovers as well as those just beginning to read

Little Explorers: Let's Go! Fire Station



Pub Date	04/01/2024
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800784987
H x W	220 x 200mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Dynamo Ltd.
Illustrator	Dynamo Ltd
Extent	16pp
Rights Available	World

BEAUTIFUL

A Celebration of Evolution



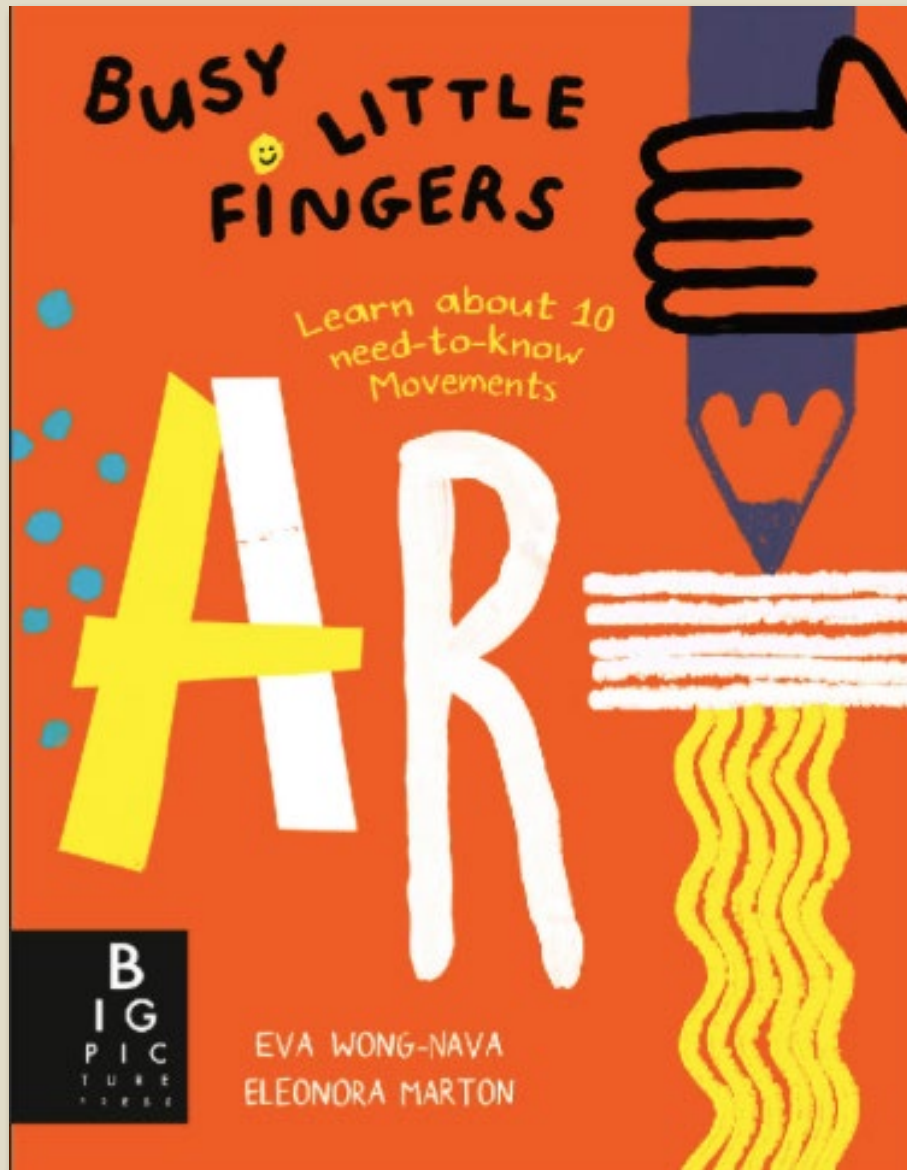
All of nature is beautiful. This stunning book shows how a variety of amazing creatures have evolved to look and behave the way they do.

- Stunning watercolour artwork by the phenomenally talented natural history artist William Spring.
- Large format with 100% foil cover treatments makes this the ideal gift book.
- A poignant message with significance for today's world.
- Includes 50 beautiful creatures to marvel at.
- The perfect book for fans of *Hidden Planet* by Ben Rothery and *The Golden Mole* by Katherine Rundell.



Pub Date	01/08/2024
Pub Price	£18.99
ISBN	9781800786165
H x W	340 x 270mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	William Spring
Illustrator	William Spring
Extent	112pp
Word Count	25000 words
Freight On Board	30/05/2024
Rights Available	World

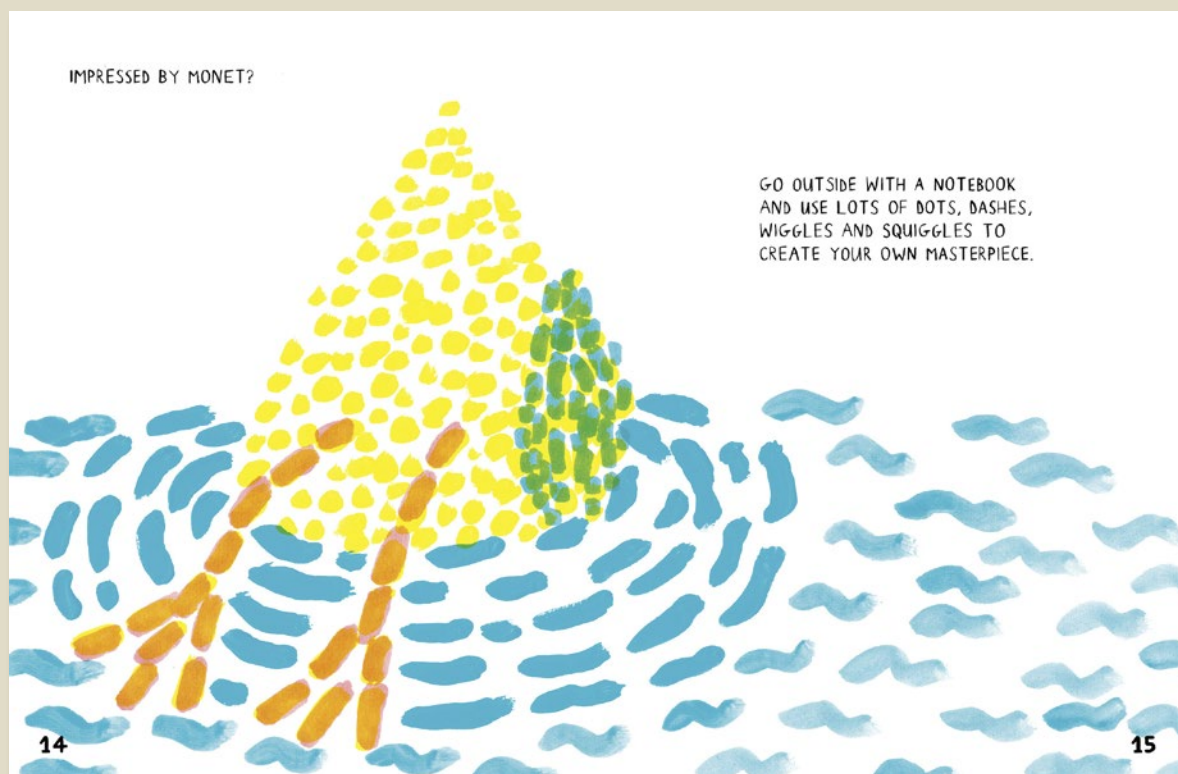
Busy Little Fingers: Art



Can you make a face with vegetables? How do you paint a dream? This bright and busy book provides a fun first look at art concepts, and is jam-packed with things for busy little fingers to try!

- Contents: Hello, Art World!; Mannerism; Impressionism; Cubism; Fauvism; Symbolism; Surrealism; Abstract Expressionism; Pop Art; Op Art; Contemporary Art; Make Your Mark!
- A vibrant new series for 4-6 year olds exploring the creative arts
- Fun artwork by Big Picture Press debut artist, Eleonora Marton

Busy Little Fingers: Art



Pub Date	06/07/2023
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800784642
H x W	246 x 189mm
Binding	Flexiback
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Eva Wong Nava
Illustrator	Eleonora Marton
Extent	48pp
Word Count	2001 words
Rights Available	World

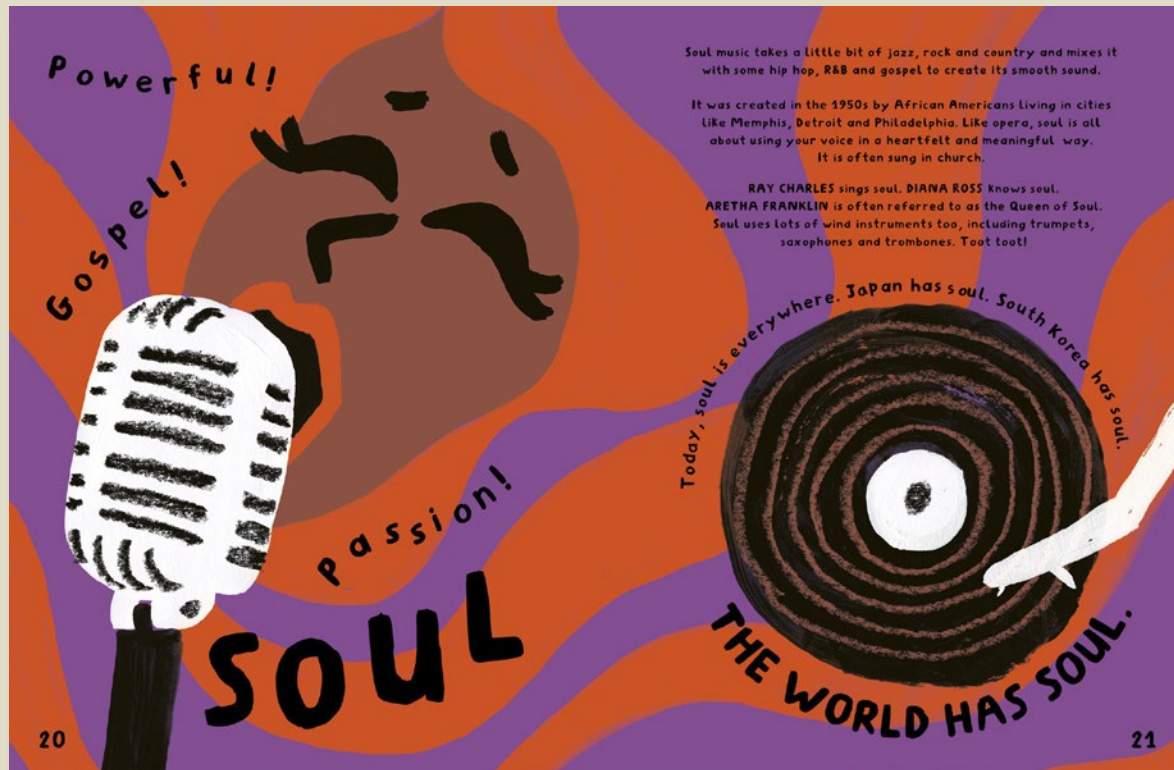
Busy Little Fingers: Music



This bright and busy book provides a fun first look at music, with lots for busy little fingers to try!

- Pantone and spot UV cover finishes
- Fun flexi format is perfect for busy little fingers!
- A vibrant new series for 4-6 year-olds exploring the creative arts
- Fun artwork by Eleonora Marton, and expert text by children's author Eva Wong Nava
- Contents: Hello, Music!, Classical, Opera, Jazz, Soul, Blues, Folk, Country, Rock, Pop, Hip Hop
- **Celebrating 10 Years of Extraordinary Illustrated Books**

Busy Little Fingers: Music



Pub Date	04/07/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800786455
H x W	246 x 189mm
Binding	Flexiback
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Eva Wong Nava
Illustrator	Eleonora Marton
Extent	48pp
Word Count	1560 words
Rights Available	World

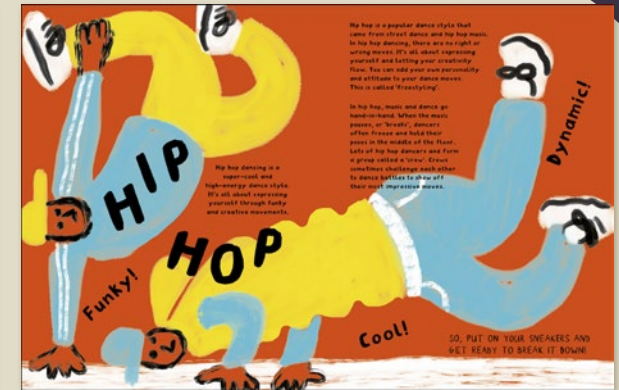
Busy Little Toes: Dance



Can you shuffle your feet like Fred Astaire? What do you need to know to learn ballet? This bright and busy book provides a fun first look at dance, and is jam-packed with things for busy little toe-tappers to try!

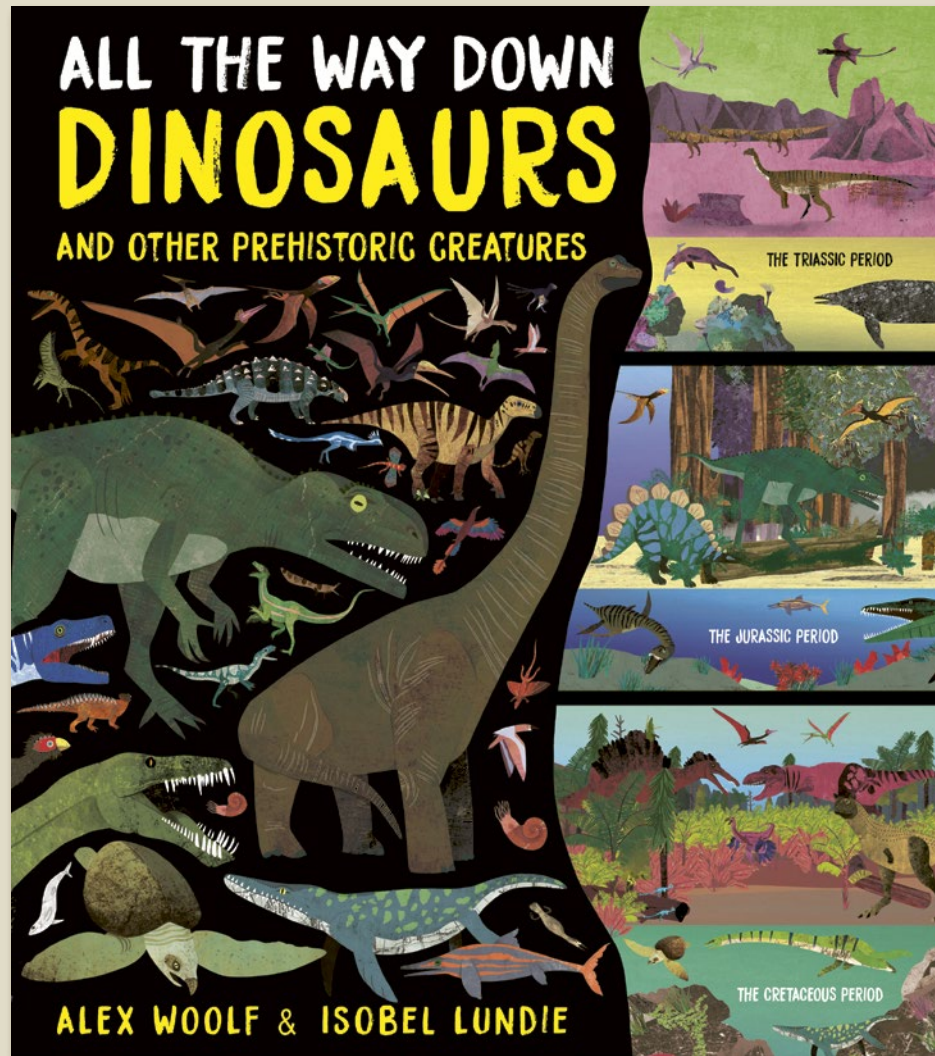
- Pantone and spot UV cover finishes
- Fun flexi format is perfect for little readers
- A vibrant new series for 4-6 year-olds exploring the creative arts

Busy Little Toes: Dance



Pub Date	12/06/2025
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800788169
H x W	246 x 189mm
Binding	Flexiback
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Joanna McInerney
Illustrator	Eleonora Marton
Extent	48pp
Word Count	1500 words
Translation Files	30/09/2024
Files To Printer	20/01/2025
Freight On Board	27/03/2025
Rights Available	World

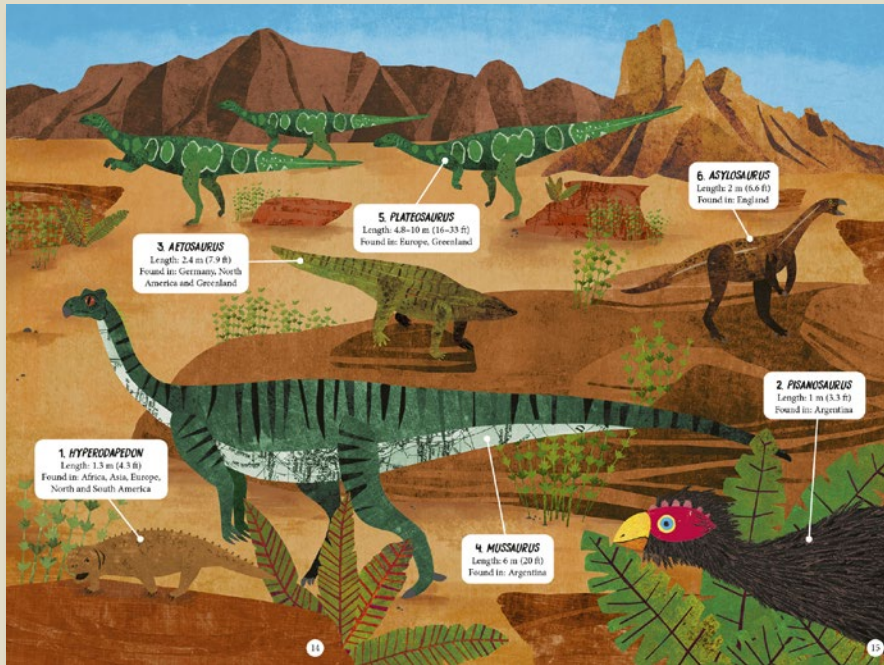
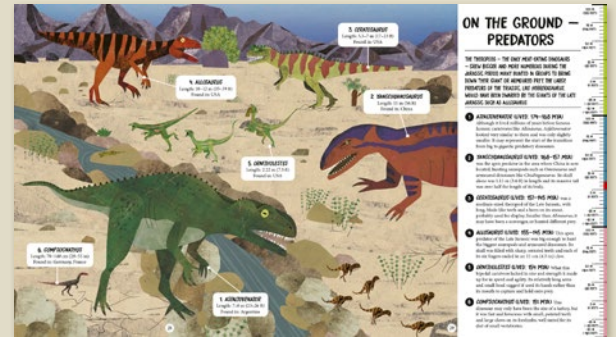
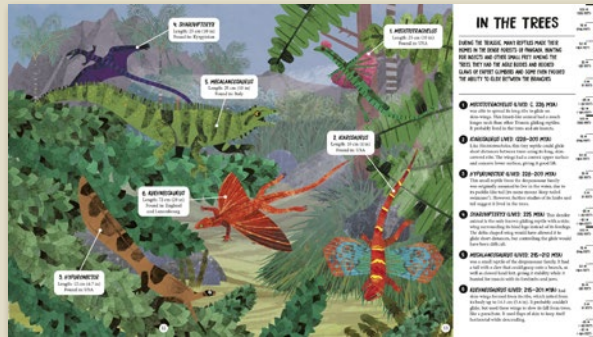
All The Way Down: Dinosaurs and Other Prehistoric Creatures



An ingenious exploration of the dinosaurs!

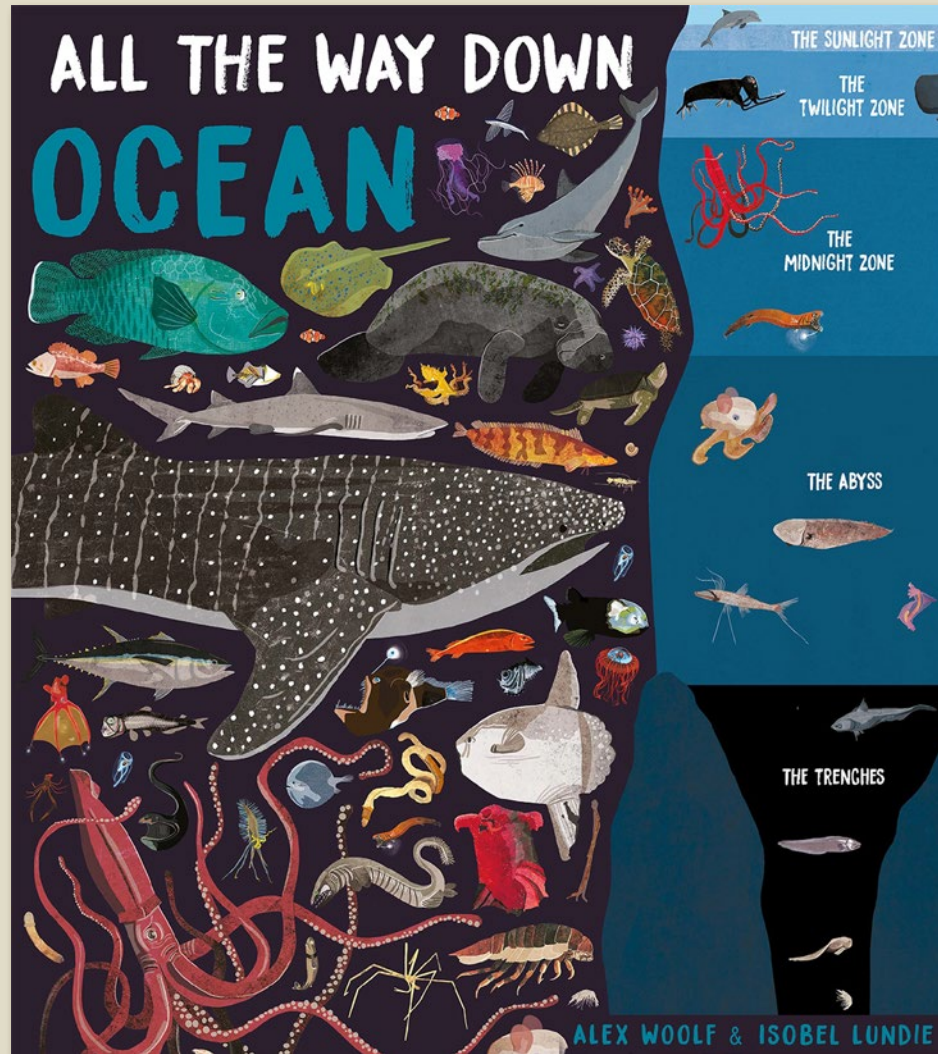
- An innovative information book that allows children to travel back in time to the time when dinosaurs ruled, discovering what life resides at each level.
- Special material includes a ruler running down the side of each spread keep track of the different depths.
- Engaging STEM-focused non-fiction book for dinosaur lovers aged 7-8 years old.

All The Way Down: Dinosaurs and Other Prehistoric Creatures



Pub Date	28/07/2022
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800789012
H x W	292 x 260mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Alex Woolf Wolf Alex
Illustrator	Isobel Lundie
Extent	56pp
Word Count	11030 words
Rights Available	World

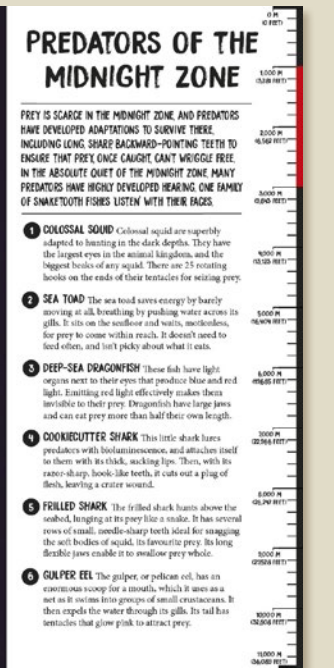
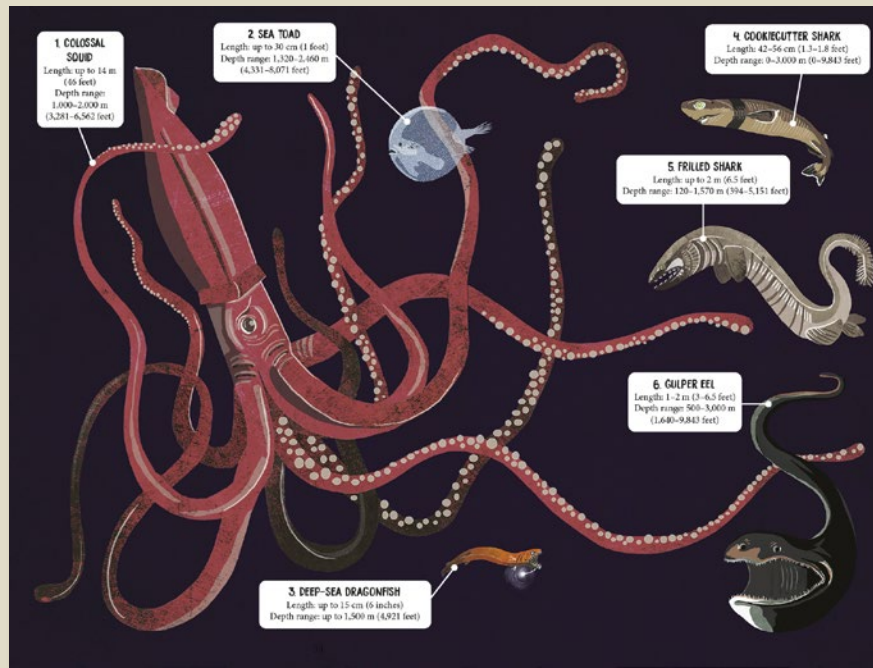
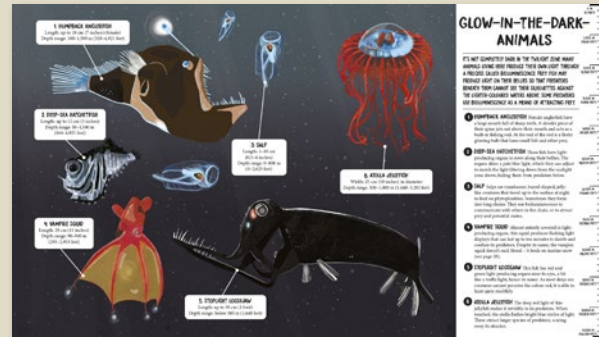
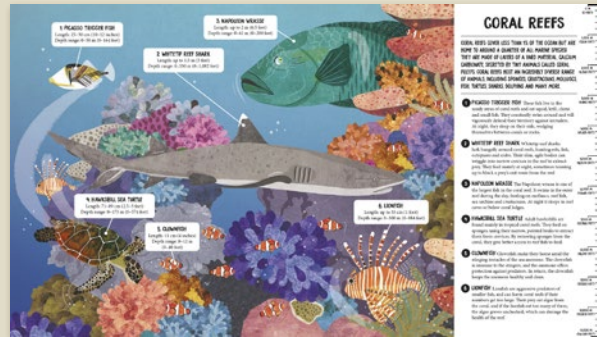
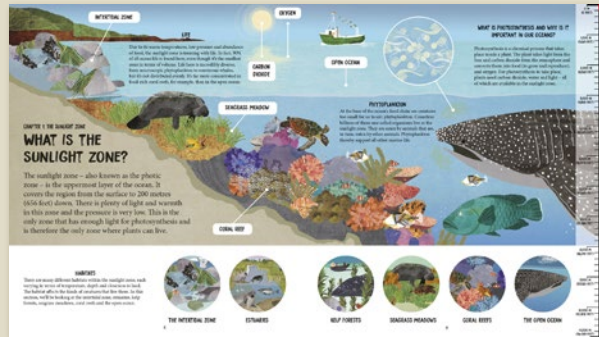
All The Way Down: Ocean



An ingenious exploration of our oceans

- An innovative information book that allows children to dive into the ocean depths and discover what life resides at each level.
- Part of the All the Way Down series that takes a 'look down' approach at different ecosystems, from the organisms that reside near its top to the creatures that dwell near the bottom.
- Engaging STEM non-fiction book for children 7-9 years old and aspiring scientists.

All The Way Down: Ocean



Pub Date	10/01/2024
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781800788855
H x W	292 x 260mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Alex Woolf Woolf Alex
Illustrator	Isobel Lundie
Extent	56pp
Word Count	11636 words
Rights Available	World

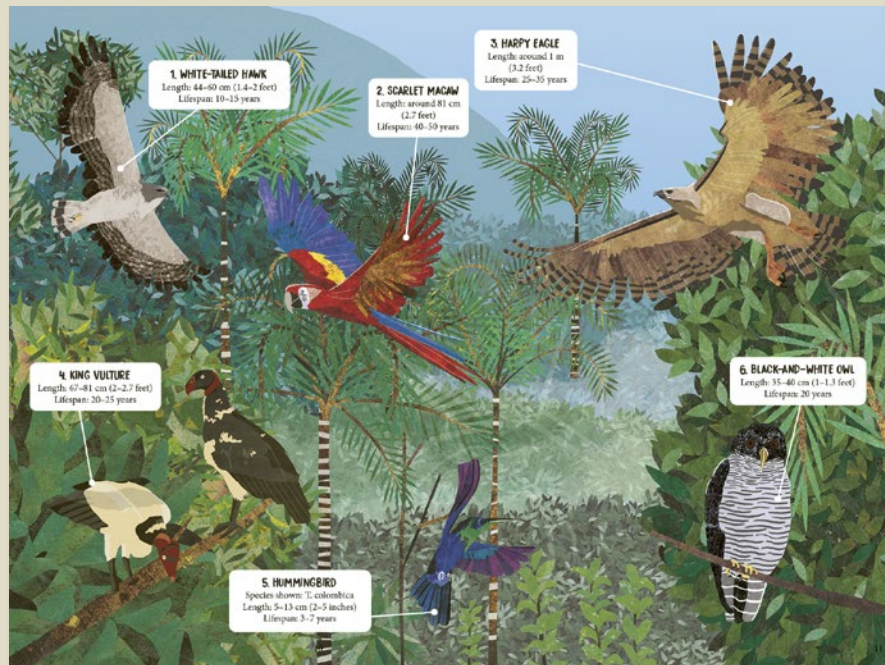
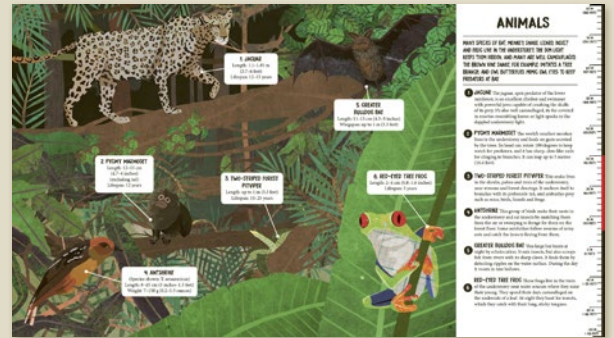
All The Way Down: Amazon Rainforest



An ingenious exploration of our rainforests

- Each spread features colourful and eye-catching illustrations of different animal and plant species, plus easy-to-digest, bite-sized facts.
- Part of the All the Way Down series that takes a 'look down' approach at different ecosystems, from the animals that swoop across the tallest trees to the creatures that dwell near the bottom.
- Engaging STEM non-fiction book for aspiring conservationists and scientists aged 7-9 years old.

All The Way Down: Amazon Rainforest



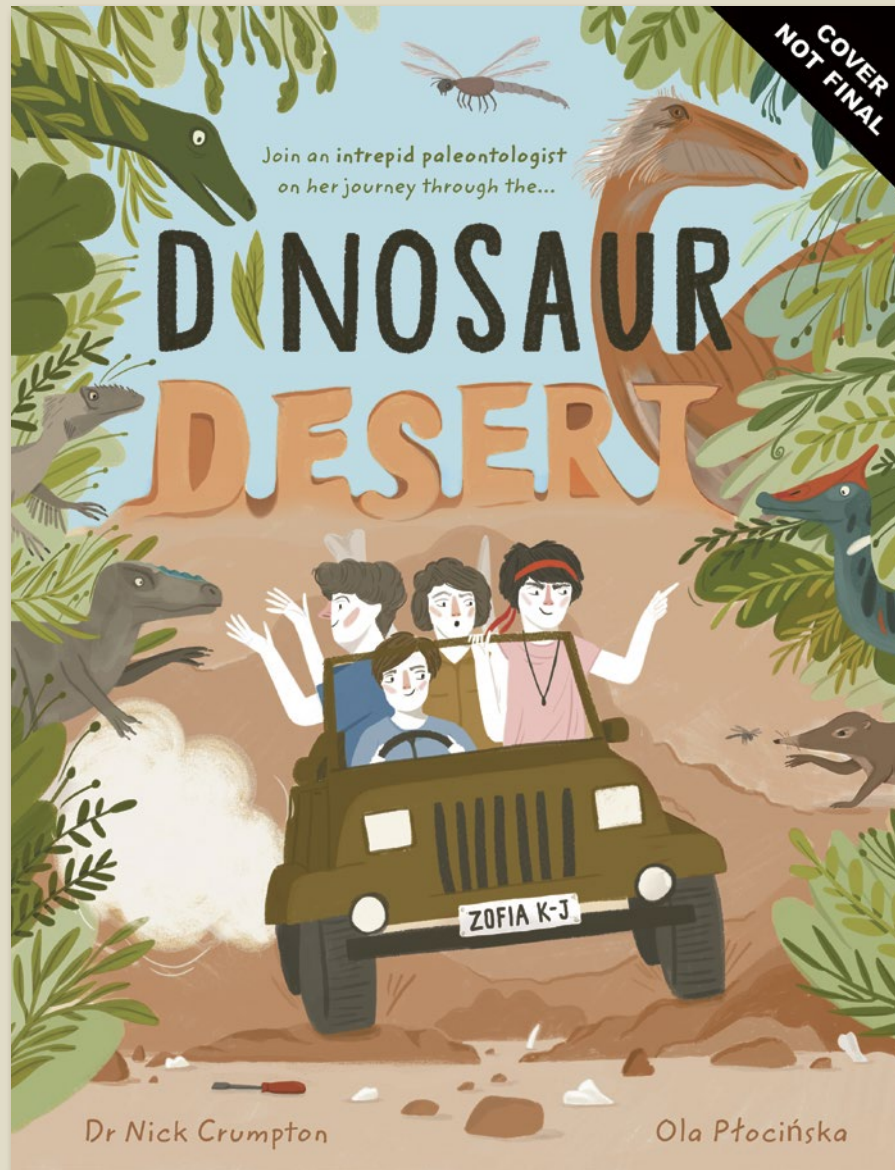
HIGH FLYERS

THE EMERGENT LAYER OF THE AMAZON RAINFOREST IS HOME TO MANY SPECIES OF BIRDS. AT THIS LEVEL, THEY HAVE PLENTY OF SPACE TO ROAM THE FOREST, SWOOPING TO FEED ON PREY OR VEGETATION, AND THEIR NESTS ARE LESS VULNERABLE TO PREDATORS THAN THEY WOULD BE LOWER DOWN. THE APEX PREDATORS OF THIS LAYER ARE THE HARPY EAGLE AND THE WHITE-TAILED HAWK.

- 1 WHITE-TAILED HAWK** This bird of prey likes to hunt in the emergent layer, where there are fewer trees than below to hinder its flight. It hovers in its site, scanning its surroundings, before swooping for its prey. It eats small mammals and reptiles, as well as birds and insects.
- 2 SCARLET MACAW** These large, colourful parrots live in the emergent layer and upper canopy. Here they have the space to fly at speeds of up to 56 km/h (35 mph). They mostly fly alone or in pairs, but sometimes as a flock. They feed on fruits and seeds.
- 3 HARPY EAGLE** These huge, fearsome raptors have wingspans of up to 2 m (6.6 feet), and 13-cm (5 inch) claws - longer than a grizzly bear's. They soar high up in kapok trees and prey on sloths and monkeys, in addition to other mammals, reptiles and birds.
- 4 KING VULTURE** These large scavenging birds have very sharp eyesight. They perch in the topmost branches of the emergent layer and search for carrion (animal remains) below. If they see any, they swoop down in groups of up to twelve and push other scavengers aside to get at the food.
- 5 HUMMINGBIRD** This family of birds are amazing flyers. They can hover in mid-air, fly backwards and even upside down. Beating their wings at up to a 100 times a second, they dart from flower to flower among the treetops of the emergent layer, drinking nectar and eating insects.
- 6 BLACK-AND-WHITE OWL** This bird of prey hunts at night for large insects, as well as bats, rodents, birds and tree frogs. It builds its nest in the emergent layer to protect its eggs and chicks from climbing predators.

Pub Date	28/04/2021
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800788947
H x W	292 x 260mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Alex Woolf
Illustrator	Isobel Lundie
Extent	56pp
Word Count	11097 words
Rights Available	World

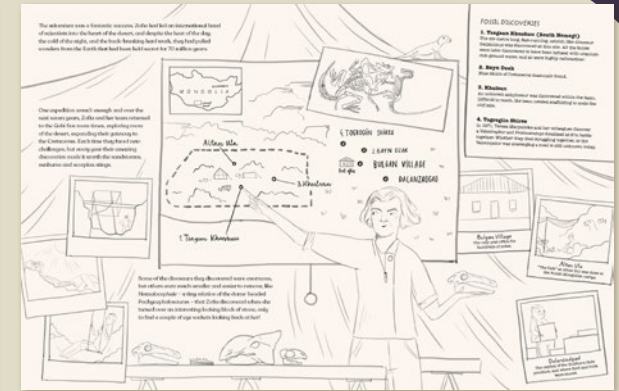
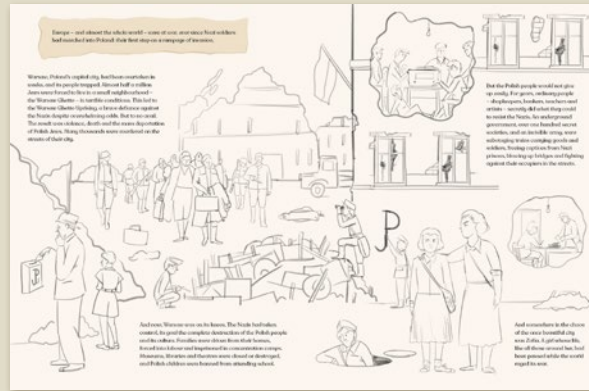
Dinosaur Desert



A dino-mite adventure story to inspire the next generation of scientists and explorers!

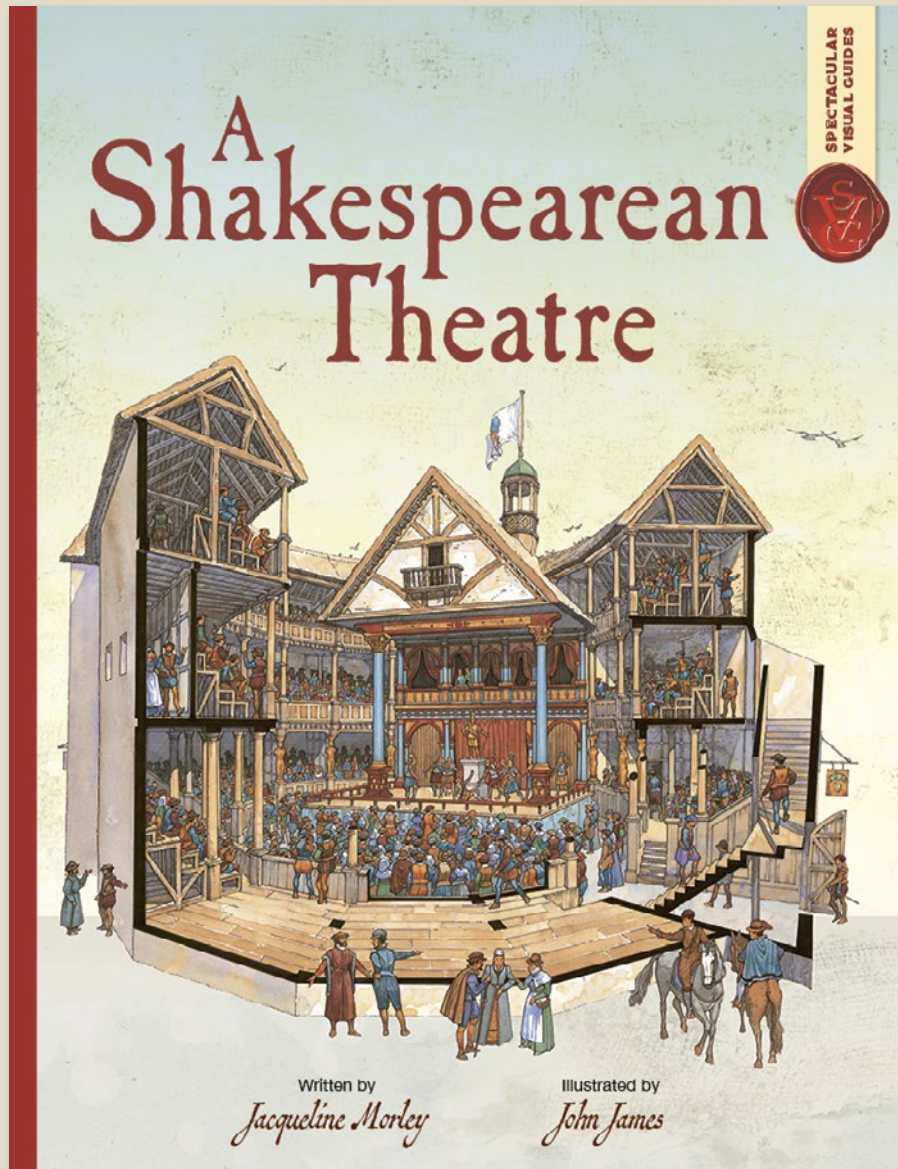
- Publishing on the 100th anniversary of Zofia Jaworowska's birth, the book has been created in collaboration with her family using extensive archive material.
- Beautifully illustrated by Polish artist Ola Plocinska, the book includes a mix of graphic novel spreads, kit lists and wonderful scenes of the Gobi Desert as well as detailed information on how to find fossils to inspire budding palaeontologists.

Dinosaur Desert



Pub Date	17/04/2025
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800786653
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Nick Crumpton
Illustrator	Ola Plocinska
Extent	64pp
Word Count	7800 words
Translation Files	05/08/2024
Files To Printer	25/11/2024
Freight On Board	13/02/2025
Rights Available	World

Spectacular Visual Guides: A Shakespearean Theatre



An informative visual guide to Shakespearean theatre, featuring spectacular cutaway illustrations.

- Packed with information, including a full glossary, maps, captions and cutaway illustrations to engage readers.
- Perfect introductory guide to the world of Shakespeare and development of theatre under the reign of Queen Elizabeth I - a great resource for English and drama studies.
- In this series, astounding architectural achievements are explained and explored with full-colour cutaway illustrations and artifacts and paintings from the era help to support the main text.
- The perfect book to consolidate learning after a trip to the theatre or museum.

Spectacular Visual Guides: A Shakespearean Theatre

PLAYING IN LONDON

SIXTEENTH-CENTURY LONDON was a vibrant, growing city. By the 1570s its population of over 100,000 made it one of the largest cities in Europe. It was also one of the richest. Its houses, shops, specialist markets, banks and more than 10,000 taverns and inns made it a magnet for visitors from all over Europe. Among these down to London were the companies of players. Some Londoners regarded the jobless, unemployed young boys as parasites, some saw them as a nuisance, some as a source of entertainment. In the 1570s, when the city was at its height, there were some 200 companies of players in London. They played in the streets, in the houses of the rich, and in the public houses. Some were so successful that they were invited to play at the court.

THE SWAN THEATRE
The Swan Theatre was built in 1596 for the Lord Chamberlain's Men. It was a circular building with a raised wooden floor and a roof supported by columns. It was one of the best-preserved of the Swan Theatre's kind.

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BACKSTAGE

THE DOORS AT THE BACK OF THE STAGE led into a cramped room where the players got ready and waited to enter on to the stage. It was known as the 'backstage' or 'backstage'. The backstage was a narrow passage between the stage and the building. It was used for storing costumes, props, and for the players to get ready. The backstage was a narrow passage between the stage and the building. It was used for storing costumes, props, and for the players to get ready. The backstage was a narrow passage between the stage and the building. It was used for storing costumes, props, and for the players to get ready.

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FIRE!

THE FIRE AT THE GLOBE was a disaster that occurred on the night of the 10th of June 1598. The theatre was destroyed by a fire that started in the kitchen. The fire spread rapidly and destroyed the entire building. The fire was a major disaster for the theatre and its company. The fire was a major disaster for the theatre and its company. The fire was a major disaster for the theatre and its company.

THE FIRE AT THE SWAN THEATRE
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THE STAGE

THE STAGE OF THE GLOBE was still basically the platform that travelling players had used but with a permanent roof overhead. As soon as the last of three trumpet blasts warned that the play was starting, the opening players strode onto stage. They had to capture the audience's attention at once, without the help of a rising curtain or dimmed lights. Everything depended on the way they moved and spoke. Voices and gestures had to be commanding, so the style of acting was more exaggerated than we use today. Star players drew the crowds. At the Globe, the Chamberlain's Men could count on big audiences for their lead player, Richard Burbage. He was a great tragic actor and was the first to play Shakespeare's great characters, Othello, Hamlet and King Lear.

Operating the winding gear
Operating the winding gear for the roof.

Boy apprentice players were fitted out with women's costumes (right) from the tiring men's store. They had to practise walking in a skirt.

Boy apprentice dressed for a woman's role
Boy apprentice dressed for a woman's role.

Stagekeepers were in charge of keeping items in the props store.

Character being lowered through a trapdoor
Character being lowered through a trapdoor.

Back wall covered with a curtain
Back wall covered with a curtain.

Platform
Platform.

Ladder to trapdoor
Ladder to trapdoor.

Spoon prop
Spoon prop.

Storage space
Storage space.

Stagekeeper
Stagekeeper.

The same 'props' (left) were used in many plays and were a big part of the company's assets. Carrying or pushing them on and off stage was the job of the stagekeepers.

The underneath of the stage was hidden at the front by benches or by cloth hangings that could be allowed to suit the play. The back wall of the stage could be altered too, with tapestries, banners and painted cloths.

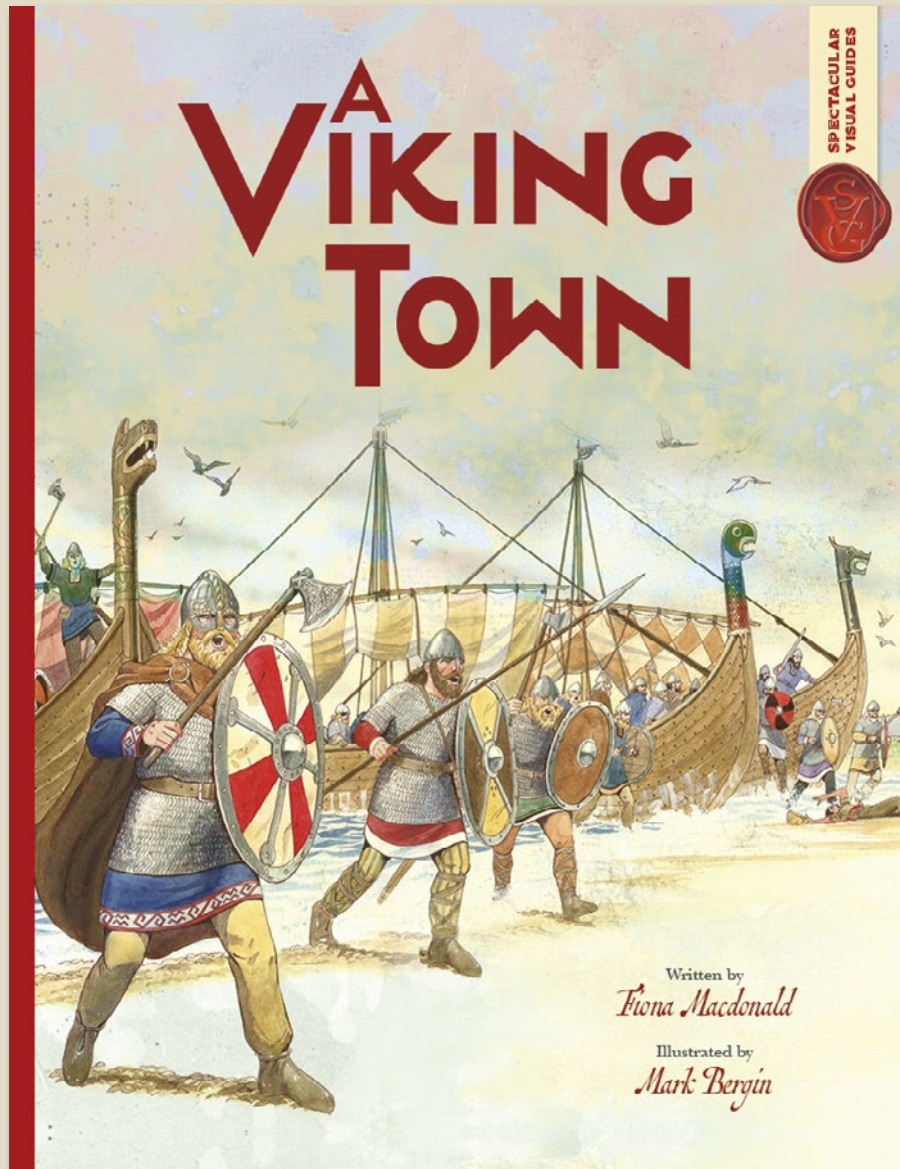
The audience loved productions. People in the galleries stood up to get a better view.

26 "I'll have grounds / More relative than this: the play's the thing / Wherein I'll catch the conscience of the king." Hamlet, Act II Scene II

27

Pub Date	20/06/2024
Pub Price	£6.99
ISBN	9781800787735
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Jacqueline Morley
Illustrator	John James
Extent	48pp
Word Count	1185 words
Rights Available	World

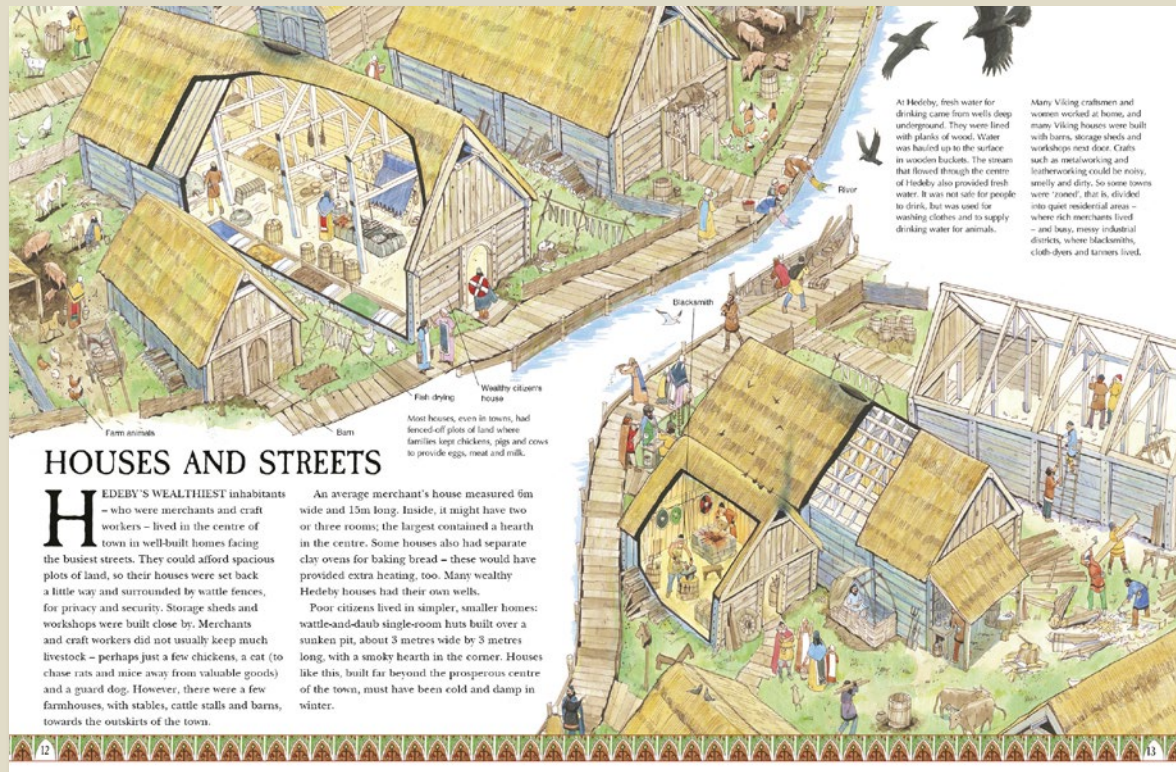
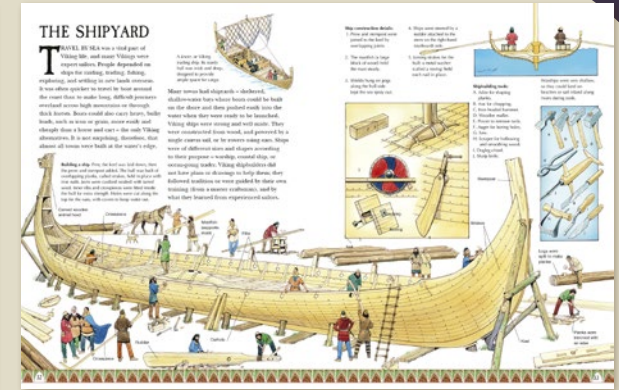
Spectacular Visual Guides: Viking Town



An informative visual guide to the Viking period, featuring spectacular cutaway illustrations.

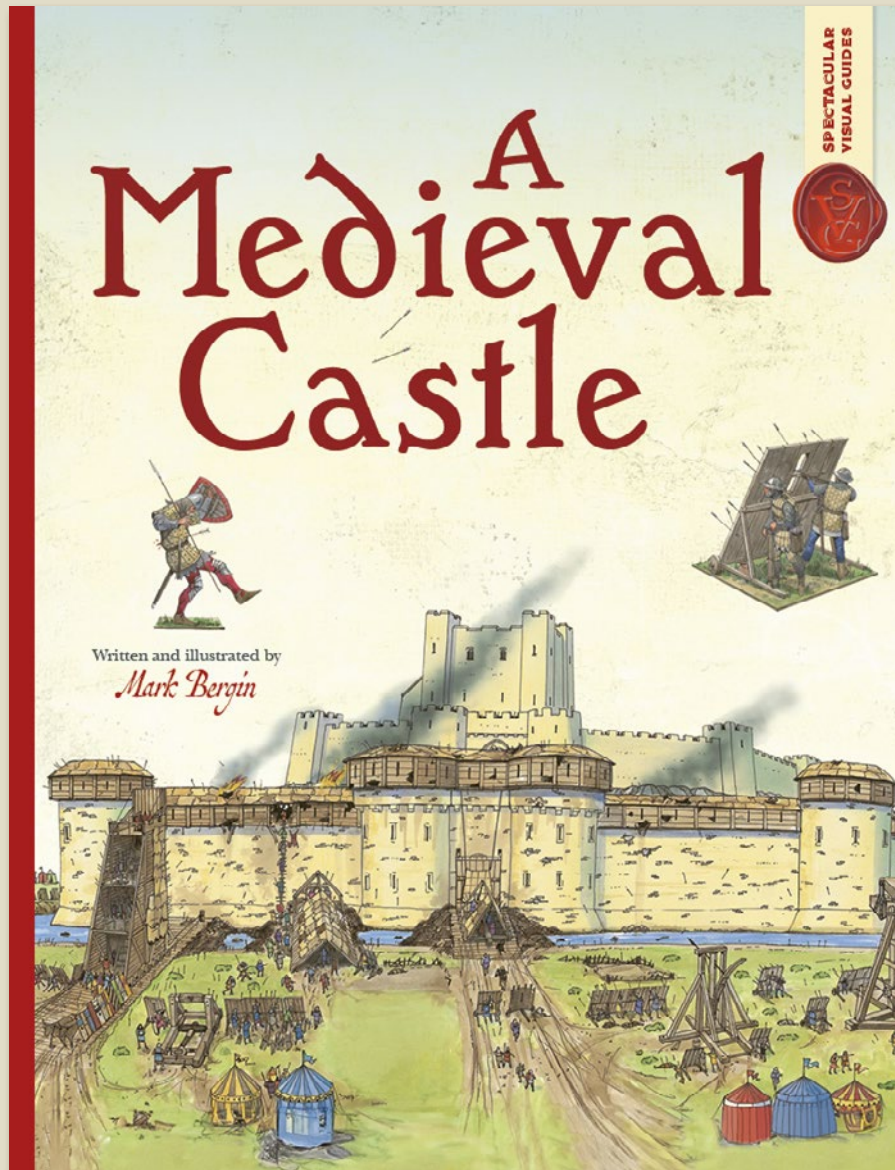
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Spectacular Visual Guides: Viking Town



Pub Date	20/06/2024
Pub Price	£6.99
ISBN	9781800787742
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Fiona MacDonald
Illustrator	Mark Bergin
Extent	48pp
Word Count	10670 words
Rights Available	World

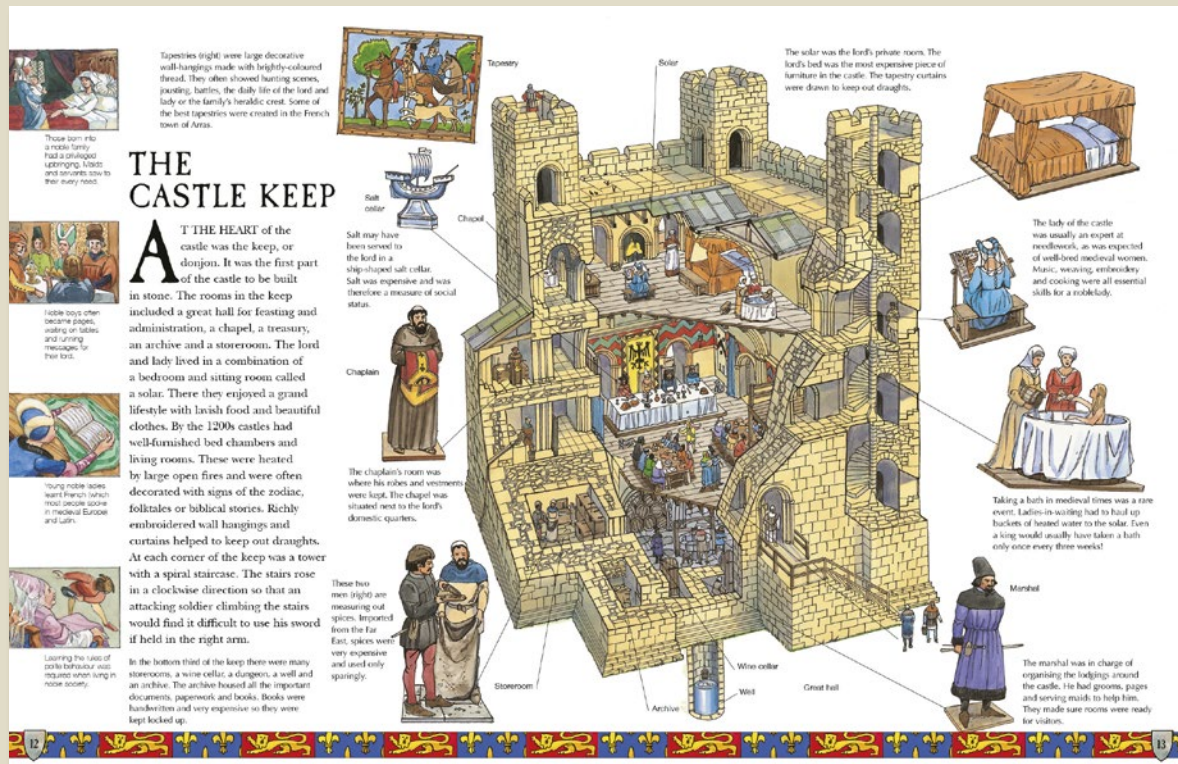
Spectacular Visual Guides: A Medieval Castle



An informative visual guide to the medieval period, featuring spectacular cutaway illustrations.

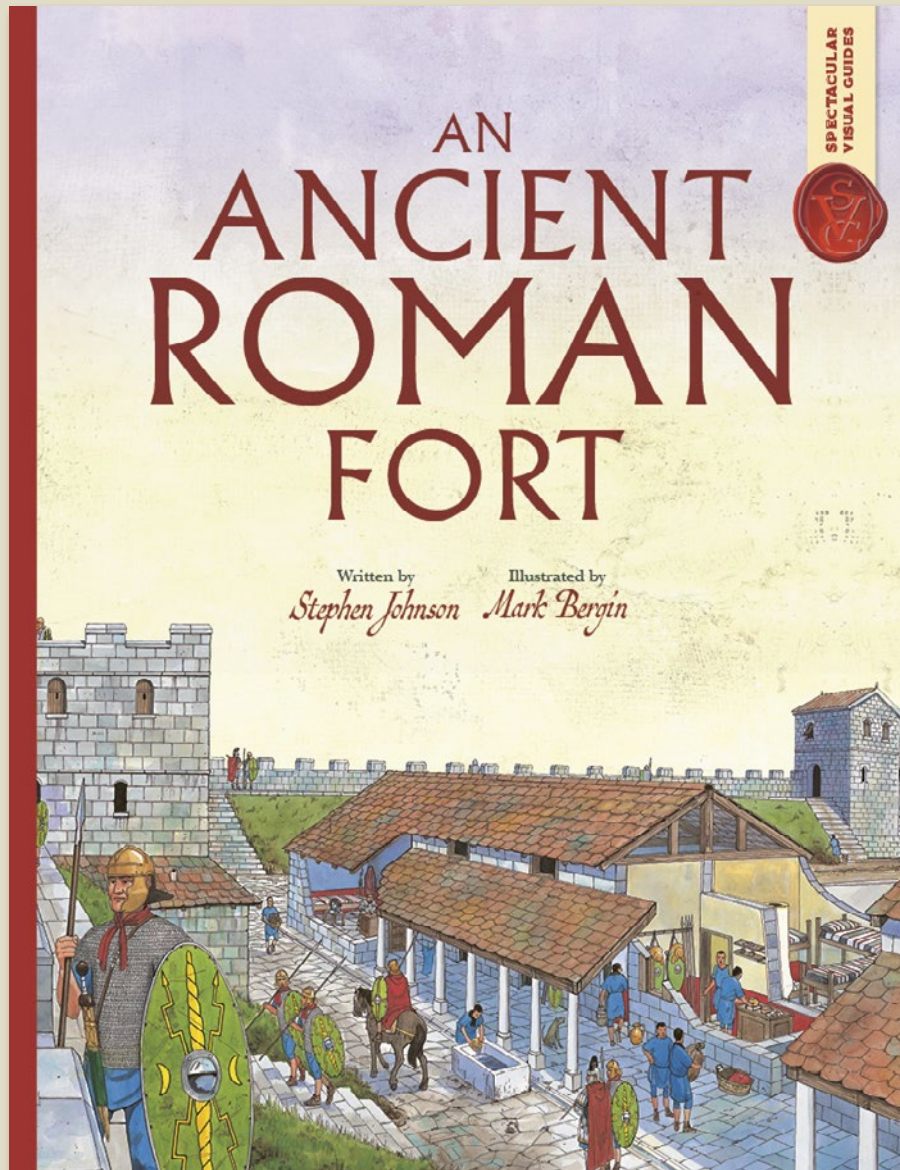
- Perfect introductory guide to the Medieval world, and the architectural and technological advances made during the Middle Ages - a great curriculum resource for history students, especially those learning about different castles.
- Visually spectacular and packed with information, including a full glossary, maps, captions, and cutaway illustrations to engage readers.
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Spectacular Visual Guides: A Medieval Castle



Pub Date	20/06/2024
Pub Price	£6.99
ISBN	9781800787759
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Mark Bergin
Illustrator	Mark Bergin
Extent	48pp
Word Count	10555 words
Rights Available	World

Spectacular Visual Guides: An Ancient Roman Fort



An informative visual guide to the Ancient Romans, featuring spectacular cutaway illustrations.

- Packed with information, including a full glossary, maps, captions and cutaway illustrations to engage readers
- Perfect introductory guide to the ancient world and the Roman empire - a great resource for history studies or teachers
- In this series, astounding architectural achievements are explained and explored with full colour cutaway illustrations and artefacts and paintings from the era to help support the main text
- The perfect book to consolidate learning after a trip to the museum.
- Continue the series with 20 other Spectacular Visual Guides titles available.

Spectacular Visual Guides: An Ancient Roman Fort

FORT COMMANDER'S HOUSE

The Fort Commander lived in great style, often in the centre of the fort and normally next to the headquarters building. Commander's houses, often surrounded by colonnades, were and were commander would also being served with slaves, as well as his own soldiers, to carry out domestic tasks. This house might have several rooms, including a dining room, a kitchen and a small garden. In the first century were the main living quarters. The dining room of fourth-century houses were on the ground floor, with bedrooms upstairs. In earlier parts of the Empire, the dining room was usually had a wooden floor (see page 21). The first century house had a small private bath room for the commander and his family.

A DINING PARTY

KEEPING A CLEAN FORT

A large amount of work was needed to keep a fort of 600 men in good order. The discipline required for the troops by their superiors was tough and some were well-known for their eagerness to obey. Problems for discipline in a camp were the lack of water. If any water caught running down the wall, it would be a disaster, though it was true that a commander would have a plan.

Being to be clean and tidy was a high priority. The Romans were very clean and tidy. They had a high standard of hygiene. They had a high standard of hygiene. They had a high standard of hygiene.

THE SETTLEMENT

One of the most important features of a Roman fort was the settlement. The settlement was built outside the fort walls, and it was the place where the soldiers and their families lived. The settlement was built on the same site as the fort, and it was the place where the soldiers and their families lived. The settlement was built on the same site as the fort, and it was the place where the soldiers and their families lived.

THE BARRACKS

Water was precious so rainwater was collected from the roofs of buildings in tanks like this (above). As well as providing water for washing and cooking, the sides of the stone tank could be used to sharpen knives and swords.

A fort for a cohort of around 600 soldiers would have had six barrack blocks, each containing the living space for a century of 80 men. Plans that have been discovered show that barrack blocks were long and narrow, with the living quarters for the centurion in command at one end. In some parts of the Empire, barracks for the troops had two storeys. The barracks had foundations of stone and the upper parts had a framework of wood, filled with rubble and plastered over. The building would have been roofed in tiles, stone slates, or wooden shingles, depending on what materials were available locally.

Centurions' helmets had distinctive crests. This meant they could be easily recognised by the men in a century.

The living quarters for the troops were cramped, with 8 men in two small rooms. One was used for sleeping, the other for their equipment, some of which took up a lot of space.

Centurion's quarters

Auxiliary soldiers' quarters

The centurion had a suite of rooms to himself, including a separate bedroom and living room. Parts of his quarters may have been used as offices or storerooms.

GETTING DRESSED

An auxiliary soldier's uniform was not standard issue, but the first item put on over the unarmoured body was usually a woollen tunic.

Over the tunic, chain mail might have been worn to protect the soldier's arms and body. This could reach as far as the knees and was heavy!

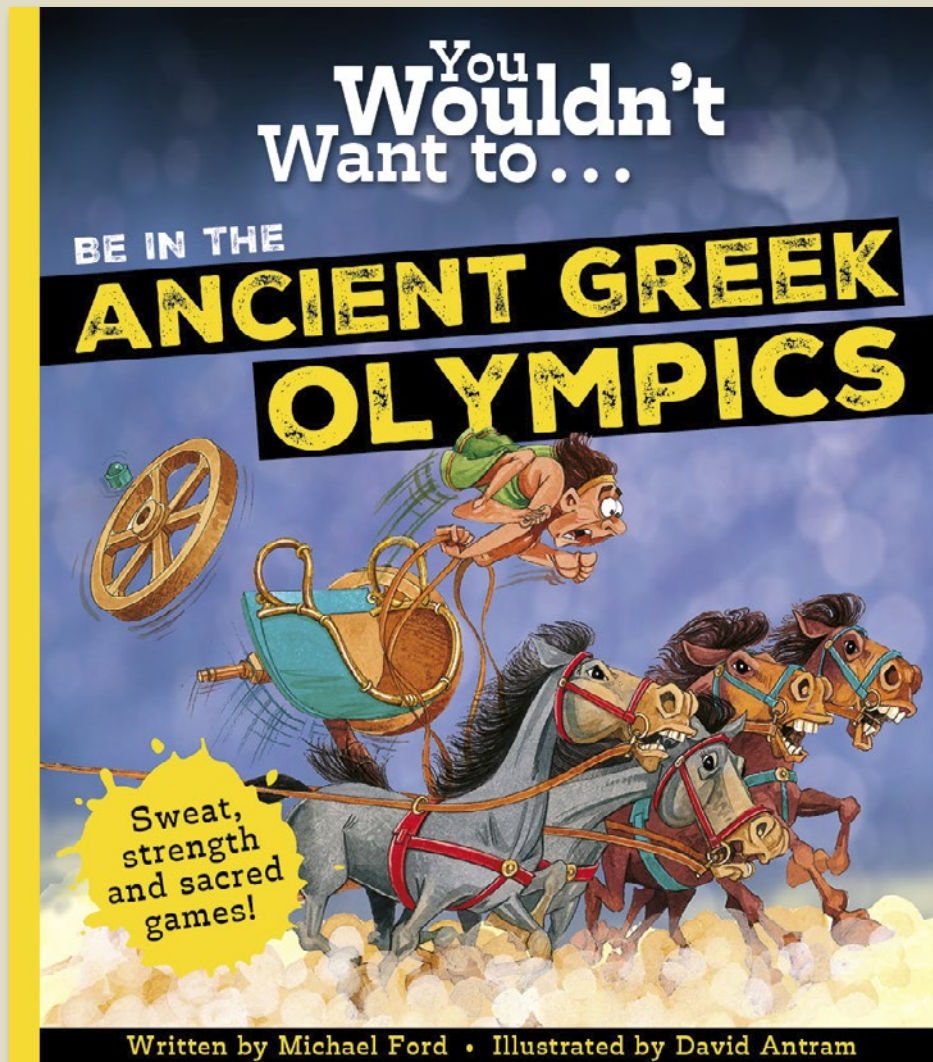
Wooden shoes were made of sandals on their feet. Their soles were made of cowhide. In colder climates, soldiers wore heavy woollen socks.

There were several different designs of helmets, but they normally protected against sword cuts on the crests and the neck.

Centurions had different patterns for different units and were oval or rectangular.

Pub Date	20/06/2024
Pub Price	£6.99
ISBN	9781800787766
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Stephen Johnson
Illustrator	Mark Bergin
Extent	48pp
Word Count	10780 words
Rights Available	World

You Wouldn't Want To Be In The Ancient Greek Olympics!



An extraordinary exploration of the ancient Greek Olympics!

- History made grisly - perfect for Horrible Histories fans!
- Combines funny text and comic illustrations to fascinating facts, managing to accurately convey historical realities in an engaging, educational way.
- A hilarious, fact-filled book to engage reluctant readers with history and the key stage 2 curriculum.

You Wouldn't Want To Be In The Ancient Greek Olympics!

It's a man's world

Fifth-century Greece is divided into city-states. Athens is the largest and a centre of commerce, culture and learning. On a hill, the Acropolis houses the magnificent official buildings of the city, including the Parthenon. Like most of Great city-states, not all men are treated as equals in Athens. They are divided into those who are allowed to vote, called citizens, and those who are not, often slaves or foreigners. Most people are poor, and only large free wealthy families receive a proper education. Your father makes you get up early every day to walk to school in the city.

POWERS
A Greek ruler and advisor, like a prince in the UK, would preside over the Olympic Games. This means that all Greek citizens in Athens can vote and make important decisions.

Handy hint
The Greeks were very religious. They believed that the gods were watching them and that they were being punished for their sins. They would often make sacrifices to the gods to show their respect and to ask for forgiveness.

Sacrifices to the gods

When you arrive at Olympia, the place is a hub of activity. Many athletes from all over the Greek world have come to take part - women are not allowed to enter. You are astounded at how beautiful the place is. Temples and other marble buildings rise amongst the olive and cypress trees.

The Games will not start for another ten months, so you have plenty of time for training and you will eat, exercise and sleep with the other athletes. About all the Games are a religious festival sacred to the god Zeus. To ensure the gods look favourably upon you, you visit the Temple of Zeus regularly to make offerings.

THE TEMPLE OF ZEUS
The Temple of Zeus at Olympia was one of the most important religious sites in ancient Greece. It was dedicated to Zeus, the king of the gods. The temple was built in the 5th century BC and was one of the most magnificent buildings in the world.

WHERE ARE YOU FROM, DAVE?
Zeus is the king of the Greek gods and is believed to live on Mount Olympus. He is the father of many of the other gods, including Athena, Apollo, and Artemis. He is also the god of lightning and thunder.

Handy hint
The Greeks were very religious. They believed that the gods were watching them and that they were being punished for their sins. They would often make sacrifices to the gods to show their respect and to ask for forgiveness.

Practice makes perfect

Athletes at the Games are fine physical specimens, men who have been in training for months. Your technique will have to be spot on if you are going to win. Warm up well and roll oil into your body to make yourself limber. Other athletes goise for the crowd, flexing their muscles, but you must focus. Don't think about them, or your father, watching from the stands. Plovers (Plovers) play to help you relax and to entertain the crowd.

THE DISCUS
The discus event involves throwing three heavy, polished clay disks as far as possible. You throw from a raised mound and will need a strong arm. You are very good at the javelin. Because your religious training, you are a specialist in javelin throwing.

Handy hint
The Greeks were very religious. They believed that the gods were watching them and that they were being punished for their sins. They would often make sacrifices to the gods to show their respect and to ask for forgiveness.

At the stadium

Up to 50,000 spectators gather on the slopes around the stadium. The oldest and most important event at the Games is running. The noise from the crowd is deafening but you must concentrate on the race ahead. An announcer reads out your name and place of birth. You take off your clothes in a small building at the side of the stadium and rub yourself down with olive oil. Everyone competes in the nude as a symbol of purity. There's no need to be embarrassed - women are not allowed to watch the competitions.

THE FIRST MARATHON
In 490 BC, during the Persian Wars, a messenger ran all the way - 42km - from the plains of Marathon to Athens to announce an Athenian victory. (Though there were no long races in the original Games, this event inspired the marathon in the modern Olympics.)

Handy hint
Get a good start at the very beginning of the race. Using the grooves in the starting blocks will give you an advantage.

Handy hint
The Greeks were very religious. They believed that the gods were watching them and that they were being punished for their sins. They would often make sacrifices to the gods to show their respect and to ask for forgiveness.

Handy hint
The Greeks were very religious. They believed that the gods were watching them and that they were being punished for their sins. They would often make sacrifices to the gods to show their respect and to ask for forgiveness.

Pub Date	09/05/2024
Pub Price	£6.99
ISBN	9781800788923
H x W	240 x 212mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Michael Ford
Illustrator	David Antram
Extent	32pp
Rights Available	World

You Wouldn't Want To Be An Egyptian Mummy!



Unwrap the mysteries of mummification!

- Combines comic funny text and comic illustrations to fascinating facts, managing to accurately convey historical realities in an engaging, educational way.
- Funny, fact-filled book, perfect for encouraging reluctant readers to engage with ancient history and the KS2 curriculum.
- Perfect for Horrible Histories fans!

You Wouldn't Want To Be An Egyptian Mummy!

Tomb robbers

You will need:

- LIBERTY** Liberty is a valuable because of the stone it is made from and the quality of the work.
- GLASS** Glass is a very valuable material because it is so hard and does not break easily.
- GOLD JEWELLERY** The price of gold is very high and it is very hard to come by.
- FRANKINCENSE AND MYRRH** These are highly valued because of their fragrance and they are very hard to come by.

Once your tomb doors are firmly closed and sealed, you may think you are ready for eternal rest. No such luck! Even before the mourners at your funeral have had time to go home, unwelcome visitors are on their way - tomb robbers have started crawling towards you. If they steal even one small piece of jewellery from you, it could make them very rich. Robbers rip mummies open looking for treasures, so that they often have to be re-wrapped, sometimes gaining extra heads or legs in the process!

Handy Hint
If you are a tomb robber, you should be very careful not to get caught. If you are caught, you will be punished severely.

It's mine, all mine!

It's mine, all mine!

It's mine, all mine!

It's mine, all mine!

Animal mummies

Four varieties of animal mummies:

- IBIS** Ibis were mummified because they were thought to be messengers to the gods. Before you died, you might have made a special journey to a temple to buy an embalmed ibis as a gift for a god.
- CAT** Cats were mummified because they were thought to be goddesses. Cats were often kept in houses and were very popular.
- DOG** Dogs were mummified because they were thought to be loyal companions. Dogs were often kept in houses and were very popular.
- BIRD** Birds were mummified because they were thought to be messengers to the gods. Birds were often kept in houses and were very popular.

Handy Hint
If you are an animal mummy, you should be very careful not to get caught. If you are caught, you will be punished severely.

Have a pet!
If you are an animal mummy, you should be very careful not to get caught. If you are caught, you will be punished severely.

I shall I'll make a cat basket!

Eternal rest?

Some odd uses for mummies:

- PORE** A mummy's face was used as a pore for a long time.
- HAIR** A mummy's hair was used as hair for a long time.
- FEATHERS** A mummy's feathers were used as feathers for a long time.
- FRANKINCENSE** A mummy's frankincense was used as frankincense for a long time.

By the nineteenth century AD, 2,000 years after your death, you may think you have found eternal peace at last. Wrong! It becomes fashionable amongst the wealthy to travel to Egypt and tourists buy mummies as souvenirs of their travels. Unfortunately for you, it also becomes fashionable to publicly un-wrap mummies. No one is interested in you, however - only the rings, pendants tucked in your wrappings. If you are lucky, you may be re-wrapped and put in a museum.

Handy Hint
If you are a mummy, you should be very careful not to get caught. If you are caught, you will be punished severely.

This smells nice to keep the secrets of the heart!

Get stuffed!

After forty days in natron your body is completely dried out. Your skin is shrivelled and wrinkled and you look like a piece of old leather. You really need help now, so it's off to the per nefer, the 'beautiful house', where your skin will be rubbed with oils to make it softer. The empty space where your organs were is filled with sawdust, rags and chaff. Other parts of your body are plumped up by pushing mud into tiny cuts in your skin. All you need now are false eyes and perhaps some false hair. You are almost looking alive again!

Do something about these flies!

Eye eye, boss!

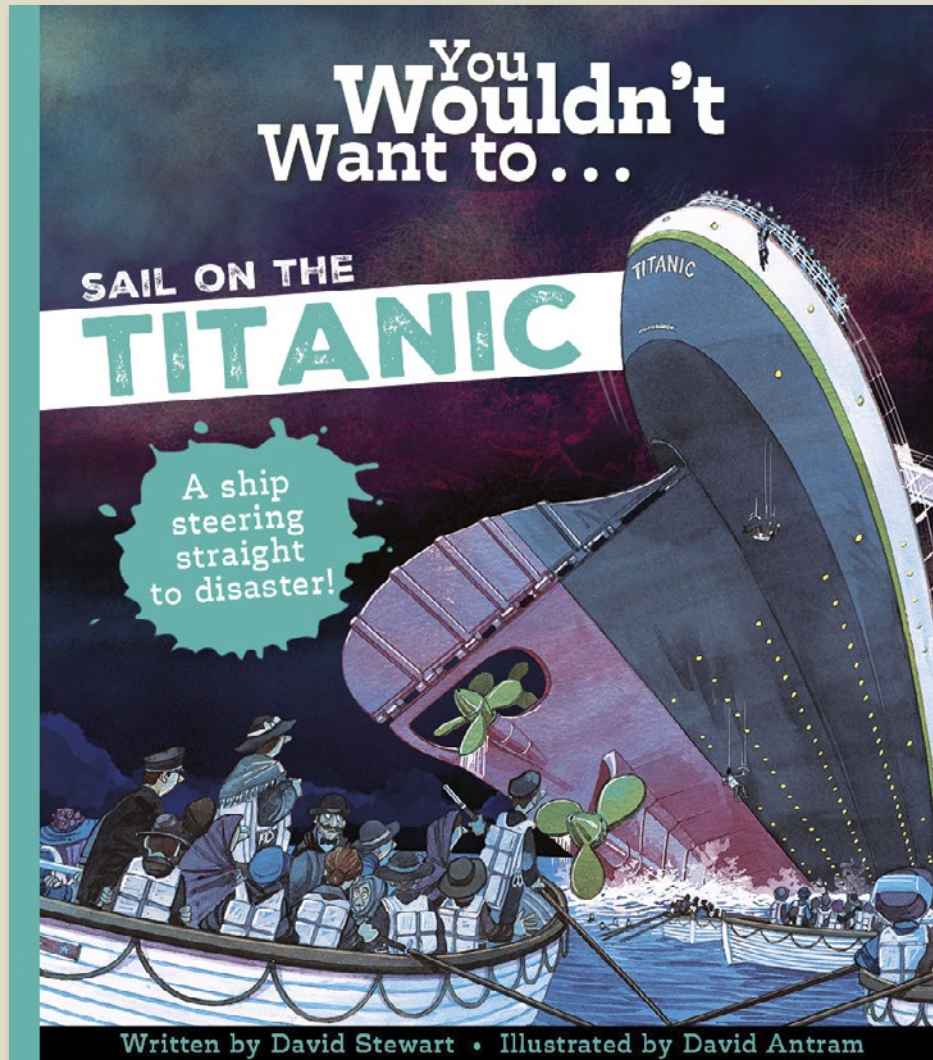
Handy Hint
If you are a mummy, you should be very careful not to get caught. If you are caught, you will be punished severely.

You will need:

- PALM WINE** and juniper oil are used to sterilise the body.
- FRANKINCENSE** A highly valued fragrant gum resin, makes the body smell sweet.
- SAWDUST** chaff, sand and rags are used to stuff the body cavity.
- MOLLEN RESIN** It is used to cover the whole body once it has been stuffed.

Pub Date	09/05/2024
Pub Price	£6.99
ISBN	9781800789982
H x W	240 x 212mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	David Stewart
Illustrator	David Antram
Extent	32pp
Rights Available	World

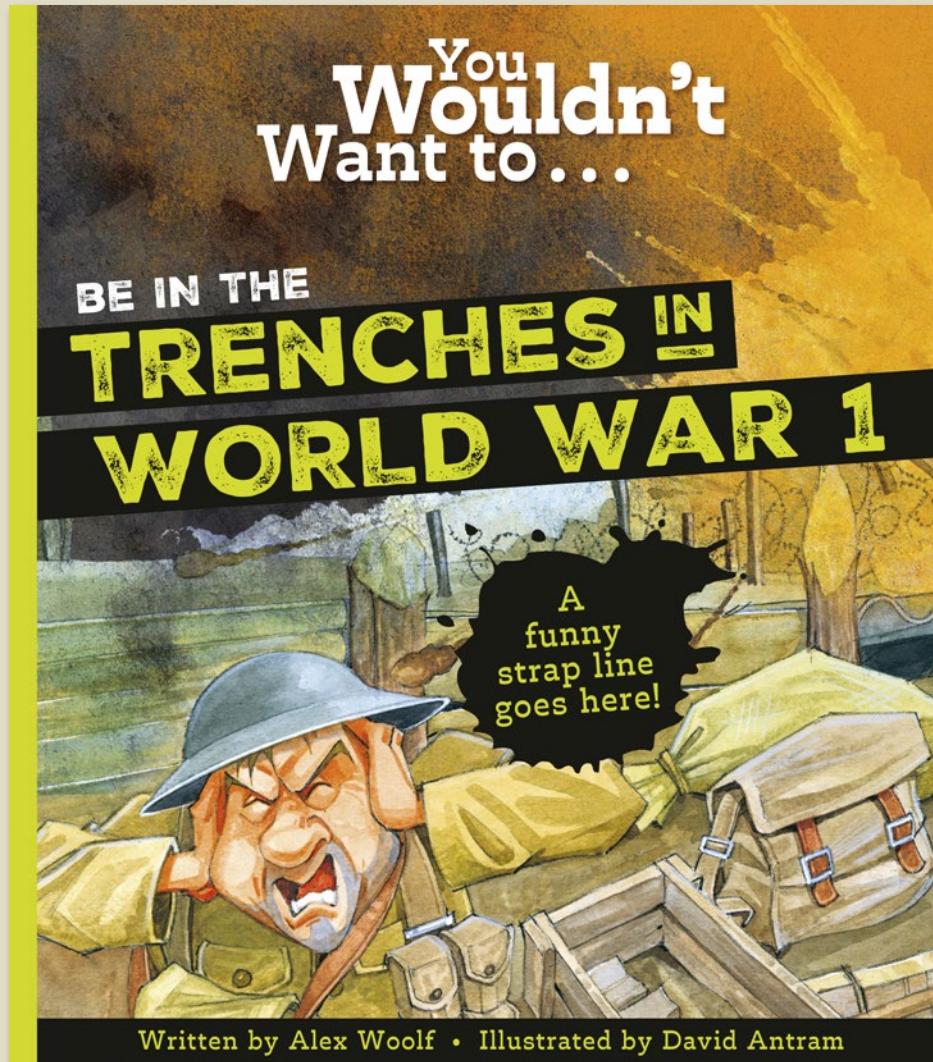
You Wouldn't Want To Sail On The Titanic!



An exciting deep dive into the mysterious *Titanic*!

- Combines funny text and comic illustrations to fascinating facts, managing to accurately convey historical realities in an educational, engaging way.
- Funny and fact-filled book to engage reluctant readers with history and the KS2 curriculum.
- Perfect for Horrible Histories fans!

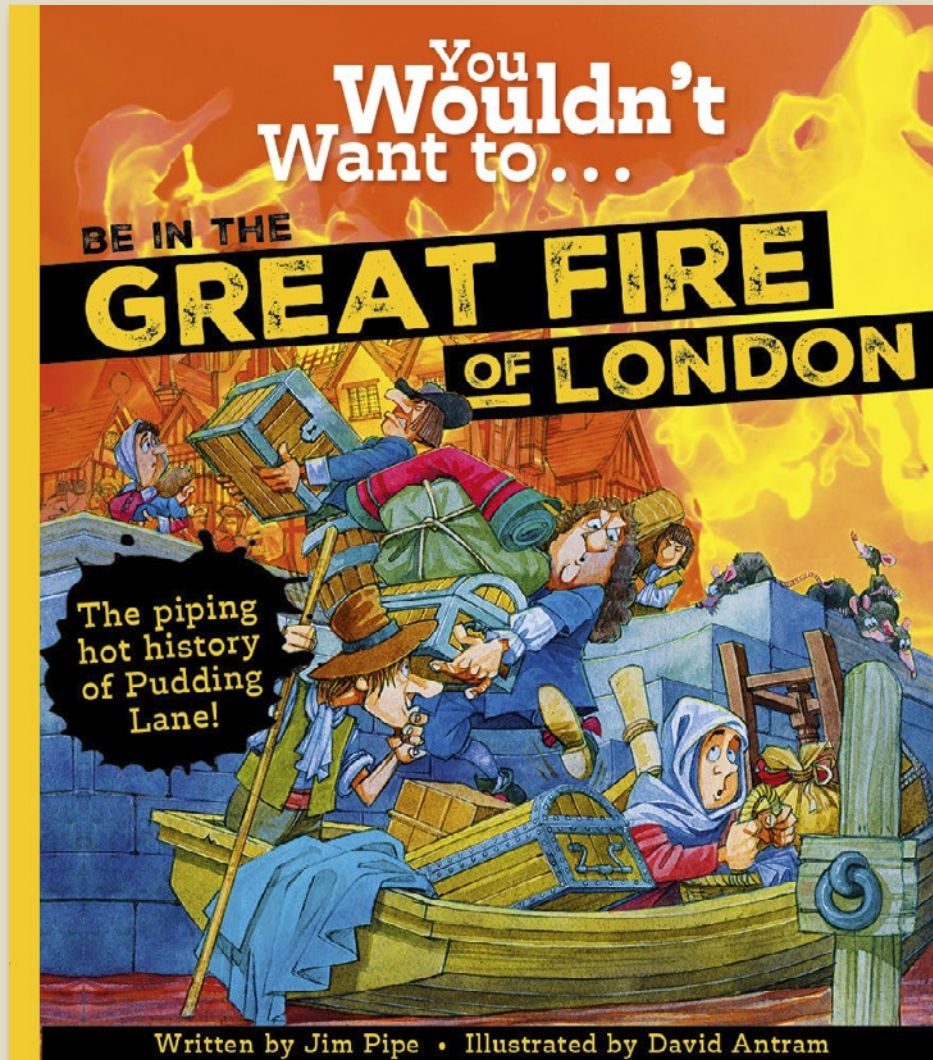
You Wouldn't Want To Be In The Trenches In World War One!



The brutal history of WW1 soldiers!

- The grisly truth about trench life, ideal for Horrible Histories fans.
- A funny, foul and fact-filled book that engages reluctant readers with history and the KS2 First World War curriculum.
- Combines funny text and comical illustrations to fascinating facts, managing to accurately convey historical realities in an engaging way.

You Wouldn't Want To Be In The Great Fire Of London!



The piping hot history of the Great Fire of London!

- History made grisly - perfect for Horrible Histories fans.
- Combines funny text and comical illustrations to fascinating facts, managing to accurately convey historical realities in an educational, entertaining way.
- A funny, fiery and fact-filled book that engages reluctant readers with history and the curriculum.

You Wouldn't Want To Be In The Great Fire Of London!

Who's to blame?

During the Great Fire many post offices and newspaper offices were burnt down. Robert Hukker is blamed for starting the fire. But a year later the King's Council agrees the fire was an accident, they suspect. So calm things down, King Charles sends to refugees at Moorfields. He tells them the fire was simply an accident, but more people still believe the fire was started deliberately.

Who'dunnit?
Charles II
Robert Hukker
King Charles II
The King's Council
Moorfields
Refugees

Handy hint
You've got the wrong baker!

Don't blame me, I blame the dog!

Earl Mordaunt

The baker!

24

Rebuilding London

After the fire, there's lots to be done. Troops are just too short to cope there's a French invasion. The streets are cleared and new markets are created so everyone can get back to business. People also argue about how the City should be rebuilt. Some want a modern, elegant city with wider streets and freer-of houses. Throughout 1667 people clear rubble and survey the burnt areas. New laws are passed so new houses should be built. But by the end of the year only 150 new houses are finished. For decades, parts of the City lie in ruins. The rebuilding takes for nearly 50 years. The new St Paul's Cathedral is only completed in 1710 - almost 50 years later!

Change is in the air

Handy hint
The new streets look good!

26

The Aftermath

The Great Fire is a disaster but it does bring change. Many of the new houses are built in brick and stone. A huge army of migrant workers come to rebuild the city along with craftsmen to finish the new houses. By the early 18th century London is the largest city in Europe and probably the richest. So to show his wonderful new buildings, such as a new St Paul's. Though houses built after the Great Fire are safer a large fire in 1733 destroys over 400 houses south of the river. In January 1873 a fire destroys your home. Eleven years later another home of yours is only saved when a neighbour's house is blown up to create a firebreak. Will you ever be able to sleep in peace?

Better firefighting

What survives today?

St Paul's Cathedral

28

Dirty old town

Strolling through London in the summer of 1666, it's easy to be swamped by the sights, sounds and smells of this busy metropolis. London is a giant city with over 300,000 inhabitants. It's also a centre for trade, finance and government – a wealthy place where lords are carried in grand coaches by servants. Yet the old centre of London, the City, is a horrible place. Its smoky streets are narrow, stuffy and dark. The summer of 1666 is hot and the place is bone-dry after 10 months of drought. You hold your nose to avoid the stench of dead dogs and rotting waste.

Why is life so grim?

Noisy streets
Showing matches are a common noise. There are no street signs so you find your way around by shop signs. A sign showing a dragon marks an apothecary (chemist), and Adam and Eve mark a fruit shop.

Fashion
Women wear white make-up made from poisonous lead. It smells foul and cracks when they smile. People use small bits of mouse skin to make their eyebrows look stylish!

Wigs
Charles II begins wearing wigs when he spots his first grey hair. Many men copy him. Hats and lace are common.

Medicine
Medicine is basic. Hospitals are a place to rest, but little else. Doctors cure their patients using leeches to suck their blood.

6

Handy hint
Beware! People throw the contents of their chamber pots out of the windows. Hug the wall to avoid this filth but don't get in anyone's way – they might get angry!

Mustn't smile, mustn't emile...

I feel much better, honest!

Do you have any money?

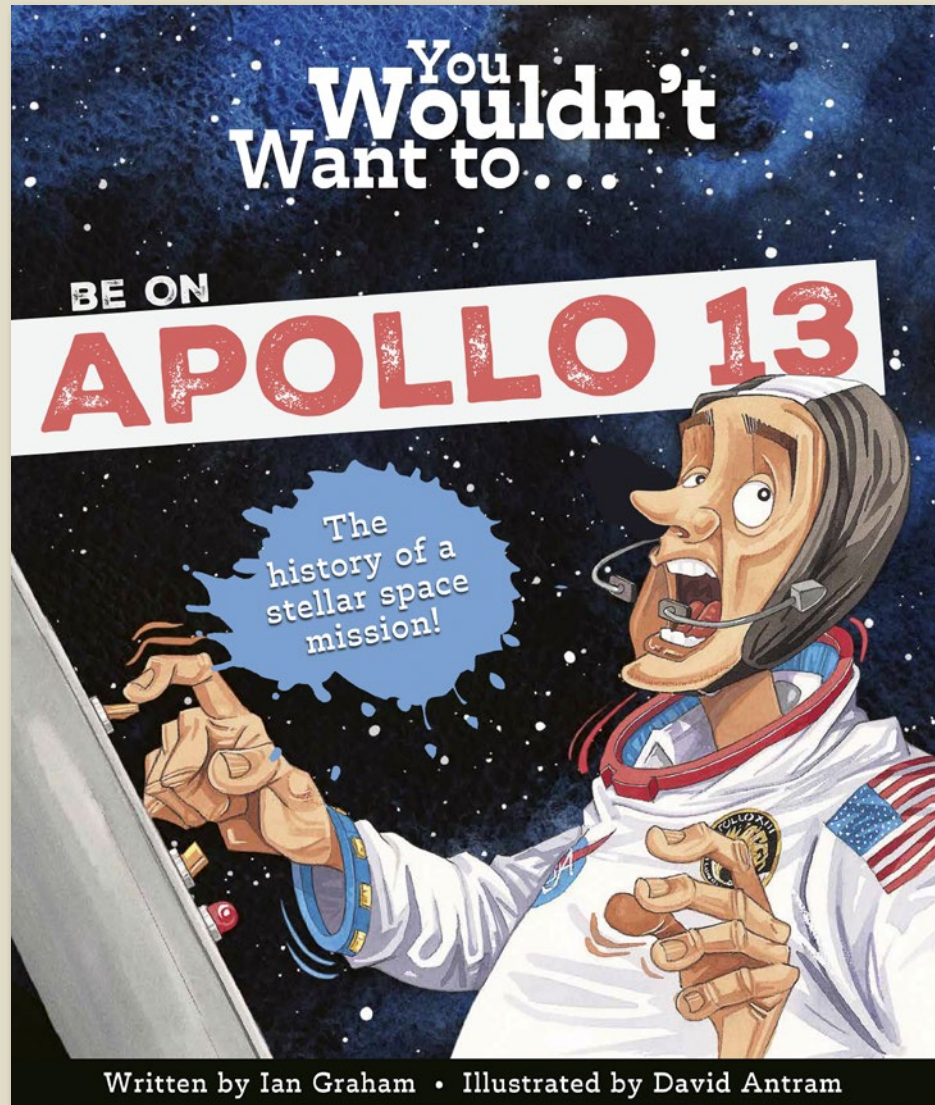
Yes, loads of it, thanks!

Pollution
Ashes and dust are constantly thrown into the streets. Piles of steaming dung lie everywhere. Every home has a cesspit for sewage. In your dirty you complain that your neighbour's cesspit has flooded your cellar.

7

Pub Date	01/02/2024
Pub Price	£6.99
ISBN	9781800788961
H x W	240 x 212mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Jim Pipe
Illustrator	David Antram
Extent	32pp
Word Count	5913 words
Rights Available	World

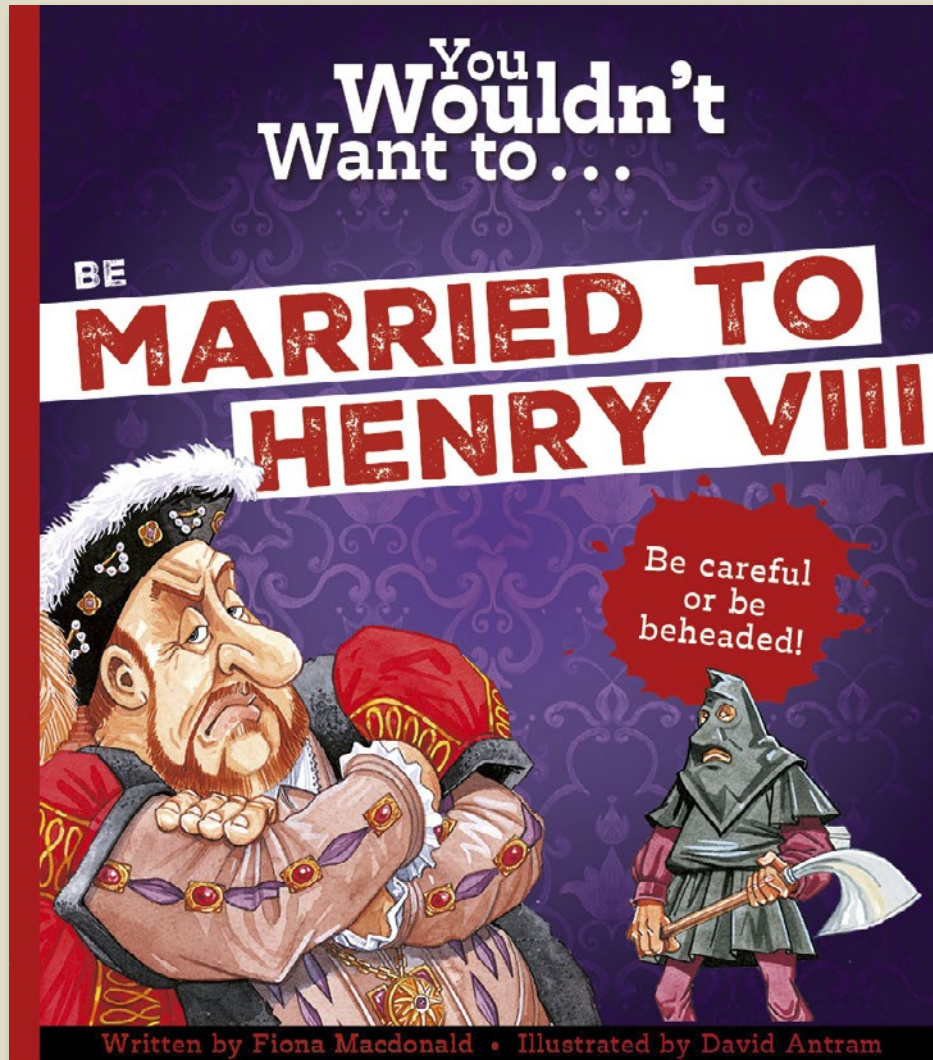
You Wouldn't Want To Be On Apollo 13!



The history of a not-so-stellar space expedition gone wrong!

- History made funny - brutal truths, comedic illustrations and fun facts that engage reluctant readers. Perfect for Horrible Histories fans.
- A hilarious non-fiction story on the evergreen topic of space exploration, tying in with the 2025 NASA moon mission.
- Combines funny text and comical illustrations to fascinating facts, managing to accurately convey historical realities in an educational yet entertaining way.

You Wouldn't Want To Be Married To Henry VIII!



You really wouldn't want to be married to Henry VIII!

- Explores the grisly history of Henry VIII's infamous love life - perfect for Horrible Histories fans.
- A funny, foul and fact-filled book, packed with illustrations to engage reluctant readers with history and the KS2 curriculum.
- Combines humorous text and comic illustrations to fascinating facts, managing to accurately convey historical realities in an educational, engaging way.

You Wouldn't Want To Be Married To Henry VIII!

Wife no. 5: Young and foolish

After his experience with Anne of Cleves, Henry wanted to find beauty and passion in his next wife. He found both in the pretty seventeen-year-old Catherine Howard. Howard is a holy lady-to-waiting. Catherine was young and charming but she did not love Henry, who was twice her age. She had a secret affair with Thomas Culpeper, which led to her death sentence.

Handy hint
Catherine Howard was a holy lady-to-waiting. She was a very young girl and Henry was twice her age. She had a secret affair with Thomas Culpeper, which led to her death sentence.

Handy hint
Catherine Howard was a holy lady-to-waiting. She was a very young girl and Henry was twice her age. She had a secret affair with Thomas Culpeper, which led to her death sentence.

Will... have you married one?

Wife no. 6: Happy at last

After carefully considering the faces of the king's first five wives, you decide to marry Henry VIII after all! Your wedding takes place in 1547 and your marriage lasts for four years, until Henry's death in 1547. It is a great success in spite of Henry's serious illness (he is plagued by ulcers on his legs) his unpredictable temper and the twenty-one-year age gap. You play the role of the devoted wife, nursing Henry during his last illness. You also look after his three children: Mary, Elizabeth and Edward. Henry allows you to continue your studies and your interest in new Protestant religious ideas, even though he does not agree with all your views.

Handy hint
You are a devoted wife, nursing Henry during his last illness. You also look after his three children: Mary, Elizabeth and Edward. Henry allows you to continue your studies and your interest in new Protestant religious ideas, even though he does not agree with all your views.

Then, there...
It's hard work, today!

Handy hint
You are a devoted wife, nursing Henry during his last illness. You also look after his three children: Mary, Elizabeth and Edward. Henry allows you to continue your studies and your interest in new Protestant religious ideas, even though he does not agree with all your views.

What happens next...

All three of Henry's children become kings or queens. Despite being the youngest, Edward is the first to rise as the only male heir. His reign is brief and because he is so young, advisors rule for him. They introduce many Protestant Church reforms. After Edward's death, Mary becomes queen. She is a Catholic and has many Protestants burned at the stake - her harsh religious policies make her unpopular. Elizabeth is Henry's last child to take the throne and her rule is the most successful. Remembered today as one of England's most glorious queens, her long reign (almost fifty years) proved that women could rule as well as a man, despite what Henry VIII thought!

Divorced	Beheaded	Died	Divorced	Beheaded	Survived
CATHERINE OF ARAGON 1499-1533 Henry VIII's first wife Divorced in 1533	ANNE BULLEN 1501-1536 Henry VIII's second wife Beheaded in 1536	JANE SEYMOUR 1509-1537 Henry VIII's third wife Died in 1537	ANNE OF CLEVES 1515-1540 Henry VIII's fourth wife Divorced in 1540	CATHERINE HOWARD 1520-1542 Henry VIII's fifth wife Beheaded in 1542	CATHERINE PARR 1524-1548 Henry VIII's sixth wife Survived in 1548

Risky royals

Will you or won't you?

HENRY VIII, KING OF ENGLAND
He is tall, strong, energetic and fond of hunting, music and dancing. He used to be handsome but is fast becoming overweight and riddled with disease. He is passionate and can be ruthless.

You must soon give Henry VIII an answer to his proposal of marriage. It's not an easy choice. Many people warn against it, and advise you to steer clear of the English royal family and the cunning politicians at court. Many ambitious men and women have enjoyed a brilliant career there - but many have ended up in prison or, even worse, on the chopping block! Life at court is unpredictable, and there are certain people you should be very wary of...

Watch out for:

- ARCHBISHOP CRANMER**
Protestant scholar and religious leader.
- EDWARD SEYMOUR**
Soldier, politician and keen Protestant.
- JOHN DUDLEY**
Top courtier and Protestant supporter.
- DUKE OF NORFOLK**
Leader of an ancient noble family. Catholic supporter.

MINISTERS OF STATE
The royal government is run by ministers who are clever, ambitious and unscrupulous. Don't upset them!

Handy hint
Think carefully! If you offend the king by refusing to marry him, he could make your life very miserable.

Of course she'll say yes - I'm irresistible!

Pub Date	01/02/2024
Pub Price	£6.99
ISBN	9781800789418
H x W	240 x 212mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Fiona MacDonald
Illustrator	David Antram
Extent	32pp
Rights Available	World



Iceland - LBF/BBF24 - nonfiction

Created by Cecilia Fanucci
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Updated 8 May 2024

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